MILWAUKEE DAILY SENTINEL.

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THE DAILY SENTINEL.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 1.

The News.

The English variation of the Lecompton Iniquity was again discussed, at length, in both Houses of Congress yesterday.

In the House of Representatives, a direct vote was obtained which resulted in the success of the English "dodge" by *nine* majority, Yeas 112, Nays 103. The division list will be found under the Telegraph head.

The report was adopted in the Senate by Yeas 31, Nays 22.

We learn from St. Louis, that the Peace Commissioners left Fort Leavenworth on the 25th ult., with a small escort, on their way to Utah. The force destined to re-inforce the troops already in Utah are gathering rapidly at the frontier posts and will soon be on the march.

The Court Martial on Gen. Twiggs, for alleged disrespect to the Secretary of War, convened at Newport yesterday, and are expected to close their labors to-day.

A large number of bills were passed, or ordered to a third reading yesterday. The bill to amend the charter of the Fox River Valley R. R. Company was killed. The day of the final adjournment is not yet fixed.

The New York produce market was active yesterday at low rates. Money was easy and stocks higher. In our own market, with large receipts and an active demand, prices were well maintained.

The Crevasse in the levee of the Mississippi in the vicinity of New Orleans, is still increasing and threatens extensive mischief.

☞ *For late and interesting News, Commercial, Marine, &c., see Fourth Page.*

Passage of the Kansas Bill!

After one of the hardest fought and most protracted contests in Congressional annals, the Kansas bill was finally passed by the House of Representatives, yesterday, by *nine* majority.—It is in the shape reported by the Conference Committee, and says substantially to Kansas, "Come into the Union as a Slave State and under the Lecompton Constitution, and you shall have three millions in money and lands—*refuse* to do this, and you shall have no land, nor be admitted at all till your population reaches "100,000."

A more disgraceful job was never attempted under any Administration and is sufficient, of itself, to consign that of James Buchanan to infamy. The success of the villainy was secured, as usual, though pliant and purchaseable Northern Doughfaces. Assuredly they will have their reward.

How the People of Kansas will receive this insulting proposition, remains to be seen. We hope and believe that they will spurn it from their borders.

The Crevasse opposite New Orleans.—The New Orleans *Crescent*, of the 22d, says of the Crevasse opposite that city:

The Crevasse is still monarch of all it surveys. The battle with it progressed yesterday, but the crevasse progressed quite as well. The flood back of McDonoughville rose yesterday at the rate of an inch in four hours, and is within two squares of the river.

The Growth of the Cattle Trade of Ohio. George Renick, now living in Chillicothe, in 1804-5, fed and drove the first lot of cattle that ever crossed the mountains to an Eastern market. From that time to this the business has steadily increased in the Valley. Now Ohio sends across the Alleghanies a yearly average of 70,000 head.

CITY MATTERS.

TRAVELLER'S DIRECTORY.

Railroads.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Lake Shore..	8.45 A. M.,	3.00 P. M.
Mil. & Miss.:		
	11.20 A. M.	4.45 P. M.
	3.30 A. M.	6.30 P. M
Mil. & Wat..	4.25 P. M.	11.10 A. M
L.&G. & Mil...	1.45 P. M.	12.05 P M
Mil. & Hor...	2.00 P. M.	7.05 P. M

☞ LET EVERY BUSINESS MAN REMEMBER, that the DAILY SENTINEL has MORE THAN DOUBLE the Circulation of any other Paper in Milwaukee, and is, therefore, the CHEAPEST AND BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM in the City.

The Case of William Nowell.

Editor Sentinel:—In your comments, this morning, on this case recently tried in the Circuit Court, you say "the result, as well it might, has created general surprise among those who heard anything of the charges against the defendant;" and that "the stolen goods, amounting to nearly $300 worth, were found in his house, together with a vast deal of other property."

In justice to Mr. Nowell, and his respectable friends, I feel called on, as his counsel, to say that the evidence on the trial did not show that the goods in question, nor any part of them, were found in his house; nor yet any other stolen property to have been so found. The "general surprise" you allude to has doubtless been occasioned by a mis-statement of the real facts. Mr. Nowell has been sneered against rather than otherwise.

Your obedient servant,
JOHN L. DORAN.

Milwaukee, April 30, 1858.

Military.—Company "B," Milwaukee Light Guard, Lt. Bond commanding, with a number of volunteers from Company "A," had a parade yesterday morning. The weather was not propitious, the rain falling at intervals and the streets being quite muddy. Nevertheless, the Company turned out some fifty strong, and, preceded by the Regimental Band, marched through our principal streets. The general appearance of the men was very soldier like, their drill excellent, and their marching as good as we have ever seen here.

A Milwaukee Sailor Lost Overboard.—We earn from the Oswego *Times* of the 26th, that a sailor named Henry Earles, who shipped at this city on the schooner *Sirius*, was lost overboard off Rondeau, Lake Erie, on the passage down. The *Times* says that immediately after the arrival of the *Sirius* in the Oswego harbor, the flags of the shipping were put at half mast as a mark of respect to his memory.

Shirts, Shirts.—We would again call the attention of the reader to the advertisement of a Shirt Factory, which has been established in this City, whoro Shirts will be made in the very best of style, and warranted to fit or no charge. It is an establishment which should be patronized, the parties are from Baltimore, and will remain if sufficiently uncouraged. myl9&6td2.

Western Mail.—On and after Monday, May 5th, mails by LaCrosse and M. R. R. will close daily (except Saturday) at 10 P. M.; arrive at 12:15 P. M.

Milwaukee Chess Club.—Hereafter, during the business season, our Milwaukee Chess Club will meet but once a week, to wit: on Monday evening, at Parlor "D," Newhall House.

The Barque American Republic.—This vessel which went ashore a short time since on the beach, north of the Straight Cut, was got off yesterday by Capt. Thompson, and towed up the river by the tug *Notter*. She sustained no damage in being got off.

For the Sentinel.

The Street Commissioners.

Messrs. Editors:—As was expected by the friends of Reform, and honest men generally, in our city, the *leeches* who have heretofore gloated themselves upon the honesty and industry of our citizens, under former usages, are now becoming clamorous and vituperous, because the Commissioners of streets, elected under the new Charter, are making manifest their disposition not to be of that "free and easy" *caste* which so characterized and disgraced many of their predecessors elected in accordance with the old charter. In the *News*, of Thursday morning, a personage of the above character, evidently rejoicing (if not in *purse*, at least in *malice*), in the cognomen of "Contractor," makes a tissue of false charges against the Street Commissioners, which the discriminating and intelligent reader cannot peruse without discovering therein the effusions of some disappointed and despondent "tax-eater," who very wisely imagines that "Othello's occupation is gone"—for the present year, at least—as recent demonstrations have shown that the Commissioners are not to be influenced, or intimidated from a faithful and fearless discharge of their duties.

Before proceeding to review the false charges of "Contractor," I will state for his benefit, and that of the public, that there is a doubt existing as to whether the Commissioners can legally proceed to advertise and let contracts for paving, grading, &c., before there is an official paper chosen under the new charter, which difficulty will be overcome in a few days. Such being the case, the Commissioners do not feel at liberty to proceed to a *general* discharge of their duties, but content themselves with attending to that portion of their work which involves the health and security of our city, and the non-attendance of which would probably result in damages being brought against it—taking, as an instance, the dangerous condition of some of our bridges, where public safety demanded speedy and immediate action on the part of the Commissioners. But "Contractor" says:

"I notice much work being done, which I presume is by the order of the Commissioners, such as *laying cross-walks, hauling gravel* and *paving crossings and streets.*"

The charges in the foregoing, relating to "*paving crossings and streets,*" are *false*, as the Commissioners have not and could not authorize the performance of any such work under present circumstances; but on the contrary, officially informed those who procured such contracts in or about election time, as a stimulus for electioneering purposes, without having received the sanction of the Comptroller, (and that, too, at 100 per cent. per yard advance on the market price for such jobs,) that they must desist from further action, until the Commissioners proceed according to the requirements of the Charter, and let the contract to the lowest bidder. Some complied with the requirements, while, as I understand, others insist on finishing their jobs, but purely *upon their own responsibility*, as the Commissioners will *never sanction* any such frauds upon the community. It is true that there have been a few crossings laid in Wisconsin street, as also a few loads of gravel deposited at the abutments of some of our bridges—which received the sanction of the Commissioners—the gentleman laying the crossings agreeing to take for his services the sum which should be the lowest, on the Commissioners receiving bids for similar jobs. This was a work of necessity, and I know the public will sustain the Commissioners for their hasty action in the premises. Every act of unlawful nature, which the Commissioners have and shall, in their official capacity, perform, will and have been subject to, and in accordance with legal advice; and for every such act they hold themselves amenable to the law and their constituents, and not to shrieking and corrupt contractors.

This is evidently the "Contractor" who thought he "stole a march" upon the Commissioners, when he procured from two of the Aldermen of his Ward, on the morning of election, a contract for carting away the dirt on Water, Main, and all the cross streets from Wisconsin to Erie, at $3.00 per lot, amounting in the aggregate, to some fifteen hundred or two thousand dollars. But on the Commissioners becoming cognizant of the same, and having legal opinion, pronounced it null and void, and could never receive their approbation, to the great discomfiture of Mr. "Contractor." This, then, is the secret of the attack upon these gentlemen. "For one," he says, "*I propose to hold them to the strict letter of the law,*" when he failed in his efforts to receive their sanction for his proposterous and corrupt contract! It would seem, then, that instead of "Contractor" holding them to the "*strict letter of the law,*" for which he exhibits so much respect, that he is but the victim of its faithful exemplification. "Contractor" further gravely asserts, that unless he can have a "hand in," he will have to sell his horses.—Judging from the character of the Commissioners, it the gentleman imagines that he will have a "hand in," as heretofore, under the Aldermanic rule, the sooner he disposes of his horses, the better.

These are the facts in the case, as related to me by one of the Commissioners, to-day, who feels indifferent to attacks from such a source, and declares them unworthy of notice; but I feel that justice to them and the public demand an explanation, and therefore solicit for it an insertion in your paper.

Yours truly,
REFORM.

Police Court Yesterday.—A Doubybrook-Fair melee on a small scale came off a day or two since down in "shanty town" on the beach of the lake. The dispute originated as to the value of a load of wood, and when the parties between whom the difficulty commenced, had exhausted their vituperative organs in abusing each other, one of them capped the climax of his eloquence by assuring his adversary, in very forcible terms, that "I am as good a man as ye, be jabers!" This rather touched the other on a tender spot, and feeling the tremendous force of this assertion, he resolved to resent the insult to the very last extremity. A ticuff ensued, in which each party battered the other to the best of his ability. A crowd soon gathered around the combatants, the friends of each exhibiting a strong disposition to join in the rumpus. An unfortunate spectator interfered at last, and no sooner had he done so, than another pitched upon him, another, and another, went into the melee, and the women folks now gathering around, they also pitched into the thickest of the fight, and a regular battle followed. Some of the parties were pretty severely pummelled, few who took part in the row getting off with less than a "mourning eye," or a broken nose.—The police having been apprised of the matter, they succeeded in arresting five of the pugilists who were brought up in the Police Court this morning, and disposed of as follows:

Michael Jennings fined $10 and costs; Anthony Wright fined in like amount; Michael Duffey and Michael Sennett, fined $5 each and costs, and John Scully discharged.

The women were not arrested but brought up as witnesses, and the enthusiastic manner in which they testified against each other was amusing in the highest degree. The scene in the police court yesterday morning, was nearly as interesting as that on the beach. The friends of both parties came in large numbers to witness the trial, and it was with great difficulty that they could be kept from rebutting the testimony of their antagonists even in the open court.—Such expressions as "That's a lie," "Tell the truth, now," would frequently burst from the lips of the more interested ones. Another muss very nearly occurred before they got out of the police court. A virago of a woman, spitting into the face of one of the men, threw herself into a pugilistic attitude, challenged him or any of the crowd to "come on if they dar!" She was quietly conducted into the station house, however, and when her wrath had sufficiently cooled down, she was discharged.

E. TOWNSEND MIX,
ARCHITECT & SUPERINTENDENT
Office in Ludington's Block,
CORNER OF EAST WATER AND WISCONSIN ST

Chess—Match between Milwaukee and Madison Clubs.

FIRST GAME.

Milwaukee. White.	*Madison. Black.*
1. P. to K. 4.	1. P. to K. 4.
2. K. Kt. to B. 3.	2. Q. Kt to B. 3.
3. K. B. to Q. B. 4.	3. K. B. to Q. B. 4
4. P. to Q. Kt. 4.	4. P. to Q. 4.
5. K. B. takes Q. P.	5. Q. Kt. takes Q. Kt P.
6. K. B. to Q. B. 3.	6. Q. Kt to Q. B. 3.
7. P. to Q. 3.	7. K. Kt to B. 3
8. Q. B. to Q. Kt. 2.	8. Q. B. to K. Kt. 5.
9. Q. Kt. to Q. 2.	9. Q. to K. 2.
10. P. to Q. B. 3.	10. Castles with Q. R.
11. P. to Q. R. 4.	11. Kt. to Q. R 4.
12. Q. to K. 2.	12. Kt. to K. B. 4.
13. P. to K. Kt. 3	13. Q. to K. B. 2.
14. K. B to Q. 5.	14. B. takes B.
15. K. P. takes B.	15. Kt. to Q Kt. 6.
16. Q. R. takes Q. Kt.	16. Q. B. takes Kt.
17. Q. to Q. 3.	17. B. takes R.
18. Kt. takes K. B.	18. B. takes P.
19. P. to Q. B. 4.	19. B. to Q. B. 3.
20. Castles.	20. Q. to K. 2.
21. R. to K. sq.	21. P. to K. B 3.
22. Q. to K. B.	

Fatal Accident.—An old Welchman, a laborer, named Jacob Jones, was killed in the 3d Ward yesterday afternoon, by a building falling upon him. The house had just been removed to a vacant lot on Michigan street, near the corner of Jackson, and was not permanently put up. It was supported several feet from the ground upon a number of light scantling, which gave way while a number of men were working upon it.—Jones was underneath when the building fell.—He was taken out alive, and he lingered until last evening, when death relieved his suffering. We learn that his wife died several years since, and this unfortunate accident, therefore, deprives his four children of their only parent.

The house, a frame one, was broken in two by the strain. There was a family living in it at the time of the accident, who were considerably frightened, but fortunately not at all injured.—The house was owned and occupied by Mr. T. Routledge.

Important to the Ladies.—It will not be amiss at this time to call the attention of the fairer portion of our readers, in this city, to the fact that Lewis Blake—who, among our fair readers, has not heard of Lewis Blake?—of Wisconsin Street, has been receiving a new stock of goods from the East, consisting of every discription of ladies fancy fixings of the latest styles. It is entirely out of our power to give the names of the thousands of little notions that adorn Mr. Blake's establishment. Suffice to say that they are there, laces, embroideries, ribbons, millinery, under-skirts, and over-skirts, hoops, and all the other unmentionables, which so much interest the fair ones. And Mrs. Blake is there, too, always smiling, courteous and obliging, anxious to do everything in her power to please and accommodate her customers. Let the ladies bear these facts in mind, and when they want anything nice, call at Blake's.

The Hop at the Newhall House.—There was a very pleasant Hop at the Newhall House, on Thursday evening. The party, though not large, was a lively one and all present appeared to enjoy themselves greatly. The spacious Dining Room was used for the Ball room, and answered the purpose admirably. The music was very good and sounded to great advantage in the large and well-proportioned Dining Hall. The Supper, which was served at 12 o'clock, did credit to the accomodating hosts of the Newhall. It was abundant, various, well cooked and very generally approved.

Suicide.—A woman named Simmons, who lived on the beach in the 3d ward, committed suicide day before yesterday by taking poison.—It is said that she had been badly treated by her husband, and that this was the cause of her committing the terrible deed. She had been drinking shortly before taking the poison, and she was in a state of intoxication at the time. We could not learn any further particulars owing to the inaccessibility of the place where the affair happened.

Auction Sale.—Another sale of extra superfine furniture takes place at the dwelling house, No. 178 Cass street, by C. Wall, on Thursday morning next, May 6th, at 10 o'clock. Particulars of furniture will be given in Monday's paper.

Carelessness.—A block of lead weighing from 10 to 16 pounds, was accidentally dropped from a third story window yesterday, upon the side walk of one of most thronged thoroughfares. A crowd of people were passing at the time, but luckily no one was injured.

Returned.—Fife-Major Robinson, who has been absent from our city for some weeks, returned yesterday and is ready, once more, to answer any calls for his professional services.—Our military companies have missed his Fife on several occasions recently.

Rents.—J. S. Fillmore has a good house on Marshall street, for $350; one on Milwaukee st., near Oneida, for $250; also one near Ogden st., on Cass, $250.

☞ Persons who wish to know whether you can use spectacles with benefit or not, what form of lens is best adapted to your eye, and how much improvement can be made upon your present system of vision, call on Charles Solomon & Co., opticians, at 210 East Water street, Juneau Block (up stairs). ap30g460d3t

NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE
Latest Improvement—Watson's Patent.

THE CHEAPEST and best Sewing Machine in the market. Call and see them operate. Office at No. 23 Wisconsin street, Milwaukee.
ap16g381dly H. G. WILSON, Agent.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Friday, April 30th, 1858.

NEWHALL HOUSE.

E D Burr, Buffalo
W H Cole, Sheboygan
Capt Hitchman, Wis
W A Pew, Wis
Judge Larabbee, Horicon
M Onhon, do
T A Hoge, Chicago
G Wemple, Monroe
L B Rock, Mill
James Mass
Gen Webb, Madison
J H Clark, do
Miss A Morse, Janesville
R W Grosvener, N Y
T Palmer, Chicago
R T Twombly, Detroit
Mrs D W Keyes & 2 c, Cin
Mrs Huntington, do
B Brown, Delafield
K H Thompson, Winona
H H Johnson, do
P Covell, 1 & s, Minn
C Sears & l, do
W Butler, Oakfield
W A Jones & l, Winona
J C Downs, N Y
O Brand, F du Lac
F Mansfield, Madison
W H Griffin, Cincinnati
J M Grant, Montreal
J Warrack, Chicago
J H Easton, N Y
S Laing
J D Lincoln, N Y
B Ludington, Chicago
Mrs Judd, s & d, St Paul
D B Whitcomb & d, Berlin
W Gumnell, Racine
H Hallowell, Hallowell, Me
B B Hinkley, Summit
G Gray, Oshkosh
H P McElroy, Springfield, Ky
Mrs Bessinger, Wis
C J Underwood, Boston
H N Hanney, Mich
S W Rogers & l, Cincinnati
Mrs L Hatch, do
S T Dodge, Columbus
J B Rowe, Bangor
M A Brue, do
P Clark, Vt
J G Walker, Chicago
H O Wilson, Mill
Mrs Felter, Wis

WALKER HOUSE.

J H Cobkey, Burlington
John A Finell, Waupaca
S Townsend, do
D M Long, Depere
E D Lanton, New Lisbon
Mrs Clark, do
R Wilcox, Depere
G W Bayton, N Y
J W Reed, Appleton
J Brickley, Chicago
Miss L M Mitchell, Dekalb
A Bond, Orange Grove
H T Taylor, Racine
Wm Johnson, Horicon
G Gault, Manitowoc
J Holmes, Kenosha
Malthi Weed, Stamford, Ct
J W Dyland & l, Mt Vernon Ohio
J O Ayer & l, Lawrence, Mass
W H Mallory, Chicago
J H Kean, Kenosha
E Townsend, Waupaca
E McLaughlin, Watertown
J W Webb, Missoula
A O Lyon, Racine
Sami Hale, Kenosha
H L Pierpont, Two Rivers
H W Hamilton, do
M H Smith, do
L Guhl, Madison
A Sherwin, do
A Graham, Whitewater
E Hawly, Buffalo
J C Spafford, Depere
T Roddis, Waukesha
O Green, Manchester, Vt
Mrs G W Warren & d, Owego
Mrs A T How, Jefferson
J H Bacon, Madison
H Russell & l, Ohio

AMERICAN HOUSE.

M Brown, Chicago
S K Price, Belvidere
M H Wiltgat, Chicago
W H Thompson, Waupun
Chas Richards, Madison
O Griffin, Stanton
S A McMaster, Minnesota
M James, Chicago
O O Barton, Salem, N H
W H Parry & l, Portland
D Gould, Mill
J C Thompson, St Marie
N Gray, Madison
F Williams & l, Boston
H M Alcott, Syracuse
H Robbins, Platteville
E M Randall, Waukesha
S C Denton, Wis
D B Williams & l, Boston
Jas Cowper, Manston
A Sellers, Boston
R M Kimball, Waukesha
C Hatsley, Lowell, Mass
H O Wilcox & l, Jersey City
M T Cummings, & l, Phila
A B Foster, & l, Ia.
Mrs Brown & s, do
Mrs Williams, do
H W Wordward, Mill
P Haines & l, an Claire
Geo Smith, R I W & O RR
B Hews & l, G Bay
Mrs Ferguson, do
A T Atwater, Mich

BOARD AND ROOMS WANTED,
BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE. Enquire at No. 88 East Water St. ap27g456d3t

LATEST NEWS!

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, April 30.

House.—Mr. English called for the regular order on the Kansas report, from the Committee of Conference.

Mr. Clarke, of New York, had intended to give his reasons why he should vote against it, but a night's sickness had left him physically unable to undertake the task. He would therefore now merely say that he regarded this new scheme as emi ently objectionable in form, and still more dangerous in substance, so he would seek the floor on a future occasion to deliver his views.

Mr. Bryan, of Texas, gave the reasons why he had acted with a little squad of Southern members on the subject. After alluding to the remarks of Senator Seward, that he regarded the battle between Freedom and Slavery as already fought, Mr. B. said he would do nothing to jeopardize the union of the South, for the protection of the South is much needed.

Mr. Shorter said he had, with five or six other democrats, uniformly resisted the previous question. He wanted time for discussion, in order to arrive at a correct construction of this bill.—He now found that the general construction of it did not refer the Lecompton Constitution back to the people of Kansas. If he believed it did, he would vote against it, even with the Black Republicans. The gent from Georgia, Mr. Stephens, said the constitution was not to be submitted, and the gent from Indiana, Mr. English, by his silence, acquiesced in this view, therefore he (Shorter) would now co-operate with the friends of the measure, and vote for the previous question.

Mr. Campbell said his colleague, Mr. Cox, at the commencement of the session took the banner of popular sovereignty in his hand, and triumphantly defended it, but now, in full view of a glorious victory, he beat a retreat.

Mr. Cox wished to say that he thought the amendment which the House opposed the best, as this could not become a law. He was coveting to take the next best under the circumstances.

Mr. Campbell now asked Mr. Cox whether he understood the bill of the committee of conference as submitting the Constitution to the vote of the people.

Mr. Hughes of Indiana, objected to having Mr. Cox answer the question.

Mr. Cox replied, although the Constitution was not submitted directly, yet in effect the people of Kansas will have an opportunity to say whether they want it or not.

Mr. Campbell wanted an unequivocal answer.

He then produced a letter, written by Mr. Cox, dated February 6th, in which the latter said, while he had a vote it should never be dragged in the Lecompton mire, and that, so help him God, he never should do otherwise. Yes, remarked Mr. Campbell, my colleague said he would vote for no proposition which would not submit the Constitution to a vote of the people.

Mr. Cox said that he still endorsed that letter.

Mr. Campbell referred to the fact that about twenty anti-Lecompton democrats were pledged on a high point of personal honor, to stand to the end, by the Montgomery amendments, in company with the republicans.

Mr. Groesbeck replied that he had made no such pledge, and had no such understanding or consultation.

Mr. Campbell replied that he did not make the assertion with reference to the gentleman, asking Mr. Groesbeck whether he understood this bill as submitting the constitution.

Mr. G.—In effect it does.

Mr. Owen Jones, of Pa., remarked that he had never given a pledge to Mr. Campbell, or to any one else.

Mr. Campbell asked whether he had not met with what were known as anti-Lecompton democrats, and whether or not a committee was not appointed with power to represent and speak for them to another body.

Mr. J. replied that he met with, on one or two occasions, with certain democrats, but no committee of that kind was appointed or authorized to pledge this vote on that subject.

Mr. Campbell asked him whether the constitution was to be submitted.

Mr. Jones replied that he was willing to let the people construe that for themselves. (Laughter.)

Mr. Boonam moved the previous question.

Mr. Green moved, but unsuccessfully, a call of the House.

Mr. Haskin, of N. Y., obtained consent to make a few remarks. He said that Mr. Cox, at a certain time was not only opposed to the Lecompton Constitution, but on Monday last, late in the afternoon, came to his desk and read a letter which he had written to the Ohio *Statesman*, denouncing the report of the Committee of Conference as the most infamous that could be made, and denouncing the chairman for having made such a report.

Mr. Cox, earnestly—That is not true.

Mr. Haskin—I can prove it by a gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. Harris—Mr. Cox, I can furnish the letter. (Cries of "Order.")

The Speaker requested the gentlemen to take their seats.

Mr. Florence, of Pa, called Mr. Haskin to order on the ground that he was impugning Mr. Cox's motives.

Mr. Houston, of Ala., interposed, saying the remarks of Mr. Haskin were irrelevant and must be confined to the pending measure.

There was much confusion and excitement during those proceedings.

The Speaker reminded Mr. Haskin that his remarks were assuming a personal character. He could give reasons for or against the bill, and not indulge in personalities.

Mr. Haskin said he was merely giving facts in connection with Lecompton frauds, and could prove what he had stated. Twenty-three democrats started out against the Senate bill, and only twelve are left. The gentleman from Ohio had seen new light, and he asked him to give it to the country.

Mr. Cox replied, that he had stated yesterday, that his first impression was against the Conference report and now repeated that it did not entirely meet his views. In his letter to the Ohio statesman, he gave his opinion and objections. At that time, his first impression was against the report because he thought it discriminated against a free, and in favor of a slave State. He had contended with Gov. Walker, hearing from him that next fall, Kansas will have a population sufficient under the general ratio, for a member of Congress, and he took the report as the best he could get.

The gentleman from New York—I did not insinuate that he was a Judas. That gentleman knew full well that no one from the administration, or any other source, had dared to approach him on the subject. (Laughter on the republican side.) He had acted with an honest mind and pure heart for himself, and any man who insinuated to the contrary, was not worthy of a place on this floor; nor would he be if he had betrayed confidence, and proved recreant to all he had heretofore said or done. He appealed to heaven for the rectitude of his intention.

The Constitution was practical and though not in form submitted to the people of Kansas, they would have a chance to kill it.

He asked Mr. Haskin whether there had been falsehood or treachery on his part.

Mr. Haskin—I leave that to the country to judge.

Mr. Cox, with earnest and excited jesticulations, made a reply which was lost in the greatest possible confusion.

The Speaker loudly rapped, and said he would prohibit any language approaching to personalities.

Mr. Adrian, amid cries of "order," hoped Mr. Haskin would give way for him to say a few words.

Mr. Burnett, of Ky., loudly objected, as did other gentlemen, amid the confusion.

Mr. Adrian raised his voice to the highest pitch and said no improper motives should be attributed to Cox. From the first moment of his intercourse with him he believed him a pure, high minded, honorable gentleman, and, although Cox had changed his views on the subject, he had a perfect right to do so.

Mr. Haskin gave his reasons why he should vote against the report.

The submission of the Constitution in the way proposed, was of a thimble-rigging character, and an attempt to reach by indirect action what the South should attempt directly. It was because he wanted to see the democratic party triumph in 1860 that he was against the passage of the bill, and twelve or thirteen anti-Lecompton democrats would oppose it to the end.

The demand for the previous question was seconded.

Voices—"Now we'll have a vote," "order," "take your seats," &c.

The Speaker repeatedly rapped, and called for order. During the roll call the House was unusually quiet. Before the vote was announced the Speaker requested that there be no demonstrations of applause, or dissatisfaction. The result, on adopting the Kansas report, was Yeas 112—Nays 103. Applause followed, accompanied with hisses. The Speaker said there were assistant door-keepers in the galleries who would take the disturbers of the House into custody. The following is the vote on agreeing to the Kansas question:

Yeas—Dowdell, Edmunson, Elliott, English, Erestis, Florence, Foley, Gartnell, Gillie, Gilmer, Good, Greenwood, Gregg, Groesbeck, Hall, Hatch, Hopkins, Houston, Hughes, Huyler, Jackson, Jenkins, Jewett, Jones, J. Glancey Jones, Owen Jones, Keitt, Kunkel, of Maryland, Lamar, Landy, Leidy, Lawrence, Letcher, McClay, McQueen, and Mason. Maynard, Miles Miller, Millson, Moore, Niblack, Pendleton, Peyton, Phelps, Phillips, Powell, Ready, Reagan, Riley, Ruffin, Russell, Sandige, Savage, Scales, Scott, Searing, Seward, Shaw, (N. C.,) Shuster, Sickles, Singleton, Smith, (Tenn.,) Smith, (Va.,) Stallworth, Stephens, Stevenson, Talbot, Trippe, Ward, Watkins, White, Whitely, Winslow, Woodson, Wortendyke, Wright, (Ga.) Wright, (Tenn.,) Zollicoffer.

Nays—Abbott, Adrian, Andrews, Bennett, Billinghurst, Bingham, Blair, Bliss, Benjam, Brayton, Bullinton, Burlingame, Burroughs, Campbell, Case, Chaffel, Chapman, Clark of Conn., Clarke of N. Y., Clawson, Cochrane, Colfax, Comins, Covode, Cragin, Curtis, Damerill, Davis of Mass., Davis of Iowa, Dawes, Dean, Dick, Dodd, Durfee, Edie, Farnsworth, Fenton, Foster, Giddings, Gilmore, Goode, Goodwin, Granger, Hall of Mass, Harlan, Harris of Md., Harris of Ill., Haskin, Hurd, Hickman, Howard, Kellogg, Kelsey, Kilgore, Knapp, Leitch, Leister, Lovejoy, McKibben, Marshall of Ky, Marshall of Ill., Morgan, Morris of Pa., Morris of Ill., Morse of Me., Morse of N. Y., Mott, Murray, Nichols, Olin, Palmer, Parker, Pettit, Pike, Potter, Potter, Quitman, Recand, Roberts, Royce, Shaw of Ill., Sherman of Ohio, Sherman of N. Y., Smith of Ill., Spinner, Stewart of Pa., Tappen, Thayer, Tompkins, Underwood, Wade, Walbridge, Waldron, Walton, Washburne of Ill., Washburne of Me., Wilson.

Mr. English moved to reconsider the vote by which the vote was agreed to, and to lay that motion on the table.

Mr. Washburne of Illinois demanded the yeas and nays.

Mr. Campbell asked him to withdraw the demand as it was fighting after the battle was over.

Mr. Washburne—The battle is not over and I will fight it to the end of time.

Mr. English's motion was agreed to by 113 to 100.

Mr. Stanton offered a resolution authorizing any two members of the Committee to investigate the affairs of Lawrence, Stone & Co., to proceed to Philadelphia, to take the testimony of important witnesses, who are physically unable to come to Washington, adopted.

Mr. Clark, of N. Y., made a statement in behalf of Messrs. Haskin and Cox, saying the former withdrew any imputation he may have cast on the personal integrity of Mr. Cox, who cheerfully accepted Mr. Haskins explanation.

A message was received from the Senate with the announcement of the concurrence of that body in the report of the Committee of Conference on the Kansas bill. The House adjourned till Monday.

Senate.—Mr. Doolittle offered a resolution that a wagon road be constructed from Fort Benton to the navigable waters of the Colorado river at Wallawalla. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. Toombs reported from the Committee of Conference on the Deficiency Bill, that the two Houses were unable to come to an agreement.

Mr. Houston's resolution, seeking to establish a protectorate over Mexico, was taken up.

Mr. Mason opposed it, and moved to lay it on the table. Motion agreed to.

The Report of the Conference Committee on Kansas was then taken up.

Mr. Broderick said, after the matter had been so ably discussed, he would not make a lengthened speech.

He would vote against the Conference Bill for several reasons, most potent of which was that Kansas could not come into the Union as a free State during the continuance of the power of the present Administration. Kansas, with a population of 35,000 now, and if she does not admit Lecompton, she must wait five or six years for the requisite population to entitle her to representation. The original bill was less objectionable to him than this conference substitute.

Mr. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, read Gov. Geary's history of Kansas to show, in reply to the remarks of Mr. Pugh, yesterday, that the population has diminished from the deeds of violence committed.

Mr. Pugh replied, after which Mr. Seward took the floor. He objected to the Conference report because it proposed a false issue to the people. The true question at issue, is the submission of the Constitution direct to the people. The question of public lands has nothing to do with that, inasmuch as lands are the dowry of all new States.

"The land question does not occupy one line of the 5,800 quarto pages of the Kansas debate—it is, therefore, a feigned issue. Besides, the question of members is equally new, dating only from the Conference, viz: that Kansas has enough population for a slave State and just half enough for a free State. Further, he objected to the bill because it bears equivocation on its face. It purports to be a submission of her dowry, but it submits the Lecompton Constitution, and it is so regarded by democratic presses.

Thus indirectness and equivocation are on the bill, and double entendres in legislation, are an immorability; moreover, if you made a slave barrier across the latitude of 36, you interpose a barrier to progress more insurmountable than the Rocky Mountains of the Sierra Nevada. It amused him when he heard patriotic men talking of removing the Capitol if you confine slavery within its legitimate limits. The Capitol of this nation may retain and be the Capitol of an empire that may grasp the Polo of the Equator.

No such destiny awaits it if you separate by a slave barrier the Atlantic Free States from the Pacific Free States. Further this bill is nothing but Lecompton, Lecompton, with a variation.—You toss a coin and bid Kansas cry Eagle or Liberty; if she says Eagle, you give her Slavery; if the effigy is liberty, you give Slavery still. What thinks the Senator from Pennsylvania, representing the first Free State.

The Senator from the land of Roger Williams, the Senator from California, whose State was saved from Slavery by efforts other than his, and the Senator from Ind? But they have another question to settle with their people at home.—What answer will they give to this proposal, which leaves only the semblance and not the choice of Liberty? A friend here asks what will the people of N. J. say?

He could himself answer, because the blood of the men who hazarded their lives and means for his liberty flowed through his veins. He knows the blue bills of N. J., and will answer that the votes here given for Lecompton will be the last Slave votes given for the next ten years.

Addressing himself next to the electon board, he said ghosts on the stye are not more thick and cloudy than are the spirits of the departed Government of Kansas, who attempted to give correct returns. He had no confidence in the President as an element of that board.

He had expected that some would cry shame that he discharged or defamed the President, but he considered that once men in Virginia cried shame on Patrick Henry. Men were not wanting in Rome to cry shame on Cato, and they were no friends of liberty, who, in Senates, fear to oppose kings or presidents. He went on to speak of the bill under its aspect of compromise, saying it afforded very little freedom and a great deal of slavery.

Here Mr. Bigler announced that the bill had passed the House. Considerable sensation was manifested in the galleries and on the floor.

Mr. Seward resumed, saying that the announcement caused him no discouragement. It was little matter, practically, whether it was the last defeat or the first victory.

After words of explanation by Messrs. Bigler and Cameron, as to the order of the vote, the question was taken—yeas 31, nays 22.—

Nays—Messrs. Broderick, Cameron, Chandler, Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Doolittle, Douglass, Durkee, Fessenden, Foote, Foster, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, King, Seward, Simmons, Stuart, Trumbull, Wade, Wilson; paired—Bell with Pearce, Fitch with Sumner.

Absent—Clark, (who is sick,) Bates, Henderson, Pearce, Reid, Thompson of Ky.

Thereafter, Mr. Hunter moved that the Senate do consider the amendments to the deficiency bill.

Carried without debate by 25 against 22.

The Senate then adjourned.

Tuckerman Found Guilty.

New Haven, April 30.

The Tuckerman case is disposed of before the U. S. District Court in session here. The defence was abandoned after a portion of the testimony had been received. The jury found a verdict of guilty on four counts. The prisoner will be sentenced next Tuesday.

Arrival of the Kangaroo.

New York, April 30.

The steamship Kangaroo from Liverpool on the 14th, arrived this A. M. News anticipated. The Kangaroo brings $50,000 in specie.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, April 30.

Mr. Toombs bankrupt bill is being actively considered by the Judiciary Committee and will probably be submitted to the Senate next week, if passed now it will go into effect next Nov.—The special minister sent here by Venzuela to adjust the Spelton Avee case, has been recalled by his government and took leave of the Secretary of State to-day.

It is understood that a successor to Mr. Eames our Minister to Venezulon, will be nominated soon.

The Senate Committee on Territories are now considering the propriety of establishing a Territorial Government for Dacotah, and also of dividing Utah into two Territorial Governments.

According to despatches and letters received by General Lamar, the new Grenadian Congress, at the latest dates, was engaged in the consideration of the Federal Constitution.

The Cass-Herran Treaty had received its first reading in the Senate and referred to a committee. The general impression was that it would pass both houses, and become the law of the land, with several amendments for the better understanding of the several provisions including that for the coal depot, the privilege to occupy, which, it was thought, should be limited to expiration of the treaty when the privilege could be renewed.

The *States* publishes a letter, dated Panama, April 16th, in which it is stated that Col. Kinney has been for some time treating with the Mormons, with a view to settling them on the Mosquito coast—that by the last California steamer he received intelligence that his proposition had been favorably received by the Mormons, and that this information had enabled him to raise $80,000 in cash, and $30,000 more in merchandize and supplies, with which, accompanied by 20 followers, he has sailed for

VOLUME XV. MILWAUKEE DAILY SENTINEL, SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 1, 1858. NEW SERIES.

THE DAILY SENTINEL

JERMAIN & BRIGHTMAN,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.
T. D. JERMAIN.....E. H. BRIGHTMAN.

RUFUS KING.....Editor.

TERMS OF THE SENTINEL.
Daily $7,00—Tri-Weekly $4,00—Weekly $1,50
INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

MILWAUKEE:
SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 1.

One of the Sentinel's Quibbles.

When the Board of Councilors elected Mr. Hadley their president, as the reader will not have forgotten, we mentioned the fact conspicuously and expressed ourselves quite jubilantly over this evidence that the "reformers" had over reached their object and elected a Democratic city legislature. But the Sentinel essayed to correct us. We were told that, though Mr. Hadley had been elected by the Councilors their president, he was *not* the president!—*News of yesterday.*

No sir; you were told nothing of the sort.—Instead of this being "one of the *Sentinel's* quibbles," it is only another of the *News'* blunders. Mr. Hadley was elected President of the Board of Councilors, and Mr. Phelps President of the Board of *Aldermen*, on the same day.—The *News* immediately set up a shout over the result, and saying nothing about the election of Mr. Phelps (and he is a "Republican") by one Board, claimed that of Mr. Hadley, by the other, as a grand "democratic triumph" &c., &c.—The *News*, moreover, insisted that Mr. Hadley had been chosen "President of the Council," and persisted in the misstatement, till the *Sentinel* fairly shamed it into a correction. This was what the *Sentinel* "essayed to correct" and succeeded in doing; but it took a week to make the *News* understand, or admit, that Mr. Hadley was only "President of the Board of Councilors," while Ald. Phelps is, in the absence of the Mayor, "President of the Council."

The Largest Raft ever Floated on the Upper Mississippi.—The largest raft of lumber ever floated upon the Upper Mississippi passed La Crosse on its way from Black River Falls to St. Louis on Saturday morning last. "It was the greatest sight," says the Democrat, "ever seen in these waters." The raft was manned by twenty-four "red-skins," every man at his oar and every oar doing its work. The size of the raft was *five hundred and sixty feet* long, by two hundred wide, and the amount of lumber which it contained full a *million feet*, together with 260,000 lath, and 250,000 shingles. There were two good sized houses erected on board, and the whole crew and officers consisted of Captain, twenty four oarsmen, two cooks, one clerk and *bottle washer*, which together with a black bear, and a bull dog made up all the occupants. The raft was owned by James Granet, one of the heaviest of the Black River lumber dealers. The Democrat says the Mississippi and Black rivers, are in the best running stage, and it is hoped that when our lumbermen return they will come with their 'pockets fairly bursting with "yellow boys."

High Water in the Wisconsin River.—The water in the Wisconsin River has been unusually high for some time past. On Monday night a channel was washed through the bank at Portage City, letting the water out into the canal with tremendous force carrying away the Railroad bridge and undermining some of the other bridges within the city limits, to such an extent as to render them unsafe. The water also broke through the Canal bank and formed a new channel into the Fox River. The Portage *Record* says the loss to the Fox and Wisconsin River Improvement Company must be considerable, but how much it is impossible at present to estimate.

It will probably be several days before the rail road bridge will be repaired, but we understand it is the intention of the La Crosse Co. to run the trains so as to meet at the Bridge, so that there will not be much delay in the carrying of the mails or passengers.

The Record adds that it has learned that the bridge at Kitchan's Point has also been swept away.

The New Railroad Connection.—We learn, to-day, more fully from the contracting parties the details of the arrangement between the Milwaukee and Mississippi and the Chicago and Galena railroads for running the trains of the latter road to this city. These arrangements are such as will be highly beneficial to Janesville in an increased travel and freight business, and advantageous to both the roads making them. The connection now established will open directly to us a section of country along the line of the Galena, and the Illinois Central road that has heretofore been shut off from us, or accessible only through an inconvenient and dilatory route. It will centre here all the travel on the Milwaukee road which is seeking the lower Mississippi, and of the towns on the Galena route which is destined to the lake shore in Wisconsin, and make Janesville a central point unequalled in the state except by Milwaukee.

Another local advantage will be the competition between two rivals, Chicago roads, with the Milwaukee road to stir them both up to good works.

We congratulate our citizens upon this arrangement, and rejoice that the various conflicting railroad interests which have in turn sought to shun and at least been compelled to seek Janesville, are harmonized. It is an arrangement beneficial to all concerned, and to none more than our own citizens. Our Milwaukee friends will find an increased vigor and life given to their pioneer road and their city, drawing to its markets the products of an agricultural section hitherto excluded, and sending from its lumber yards supplies of a leading staple to a new section rich in wealth and ample in resources.—*Janesville Gazette.*

Important Army Intelligence.

We have obtained the following important Army intelligence, in which our readers may have the fullest reliance:

An order from the War Department directs the movement, at once, of the 6th regiment of infantry, and the company of sappers and miners, towards Utah. This command is to take the Bridger Pass Route, and are to construct a wagon road from the pass to Camp Scott, the present headquarters of Col. Johnston. Lieut. Francis T. Bryan, topographical engineer, accompanies the command, he having passed over the route.

Major James G. Martin, Asst. Quartermaster, has been ordered to Utah.

Major James L. Donaldson, Asst. Quartermaster, to New Mexico, to relieve Capt. L. C. Easton, who comes temporarily to St. Louis. Col. Ruggles has been relieved from command of the recruiting rendezvous at Jefferson Barracks, by Captain Underwood.

FORCE ASSIGNED TO THE COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL SMITH, FOR THE UTAH EXPEDITION.

BATTERIES OF ARTILLERY.

Light company B, 4th regiment of artillery, commanded by Captain John W. Phelps.

Light company M, 2d regiment of artillery, commanded by Brevet Major Henry J. Hunt.

Light company A, 2d Reg. of Artillery, commanded by Capt. F. Barry.

Light company C, 3d Reg. of artillery, commanded by Brevet Major John F. Reynolds.

ENGINEER TROOPS.

Company of sappers and miners, commanded by Lieut. James C. Duane.

MOUNTED TROOPS.

First Reg. of cavalry, commanded by Colonel Edwin V. Sumner.

Second Reg. of dragoons, commanded by Lt. Col. P. St. G. Cooke.

FOOT TROOPS.

Fifth Reg. of infantry, commanded by Brevet Col. Charles A. Waite.

Sixth Reg. of infantry, commanded by Lieut Col. George Andrews.

Seventh Reg. of infantry, commanded by Lt. Col. Pitcairn Morrison.

Tenth Reg. of infantry, commanded by Col. Edmund B. Alexander.

The Fourth Reg. of artillery, commanded by Colonel Monroe, and now in the district of the Platte will be added to the above forces.—*St. Louis Democrat*, April 28.

Vesuvius Changing its Shape.—One of the two cones of Vesuvius, so often described and so familiar to all who have seen the volcano, or its representations, has been blown into the air, and the conformation of the mountain has been completely changed.

Correspondence of the Sentinel.

Milwaukee to Portage City, &c. &c.

Editor Sentinel:—There has been scarcely any incident worth noticing on the road from Milwaukee to Portage City. Three cars well filled with passengers made up the train that left Milwaukee on Monday afternoon. A short time after leaving, the whistle announced our arrival at Granville, but little travel to this place, a couple of signs, one bearing the name of A. Sieber, and the other J. Bindel. Granville Station shows to the passing traveller that those worthy men have each a name and local habitation.

Germantown is the next place, and all I note as new since my last visit, is a string of rail fence newly "topped out" and a litter of fine pigs a few weeks old.

Richfield comes next, and here a little incident occurred, worthy, perhaps, a note in the *Sentinel*. Just as the train stopped, a fine looking middle aged and portly German had arrived and was close to the locomotive engaged in looking at it; he had a dog, a setter apparently, holding him by a chain, the dog showing signs of uneasiness and restive spirit as the steam was blown from the little taps on the side of the engine, the dog responding to each squirt with a jerk on the chain. Mynheer had looked his fill and had turned to leave, holding the chain of the dog in his left hand, the dog being on his right side, the chain pressing closely against a pair of fine calves, that certainly had not suffered from the recent panic, when the signal to start shrieked from the whistle, the dog—whom some said was of the Episcopalian order from his readiness to respond—yelled out "hi pipe," and made a desperate dart to get away. The chain got entangled with Mynheer's legs, up flew his heels, a perfect somerset was performed, and down he came, away went the dog, and for ought I know, he is going yet. The train started, and the last I saw, was the dog making better time than the engine, the chain lashing his flanks and accelerating his speed as he leaped the stumps, and the portly old gentleman from Germany, who had at last got on his legs, standing in a threatening attitude, shaking his fist at the receding train.

We pass through Cedar Creek, Schleisinger-ville, and are relieved at Hartford with the information that the train will "stop five minutes for refreshments." My old friend Thompson has the table ready, set with the two eggs, two doughnuts, a piece of pie and coffee as heretofore, for which the regular quarter is paid, and the inner man relieved. I would suggest to Mr. Thompson to make better coffee, and he will get more custom; every thing *but* that is good, clean and nice, but the coffee is too "domestic," the cup I had was like many persons I have since come in contact with, strongly averse to *bathings*.

A short ride after leaving Hartford, and we have crossed the Rubicon, we are soon at Wood land, where last fall the hurricane swept through tearing down buildings, twisting off the tops and uprooting the large oaks and other trees, tearing up tall maples and whirling them forty rods through the air, driving loaded trains along the track, and blowing along sideways loaded freight cars, killing Mr. Fox whose death was much lamented. The effects of the terrific power of the wind are still visible, innumerable trees were torn out of the ground and carried across the road and dropped on anothers land; the ownership to the timber will no doubt be amicably settled, as I believe no lawyer has as yet had the temerity to settle at what was originally called Fox's Corners—one would have thought the name would have been some inducement.

Iron Ridge and the Junction are next, and here a branch of the Rail Road, and the cry of "change cars" relieves monotony, that has grown tedious. The sight of Rolling Prairie is a relief indeed, the country we have passed through is all timbered, poorly improved, poor looking houses, mostly log, scarcely a decent framed building to be seen; an evident want of that thrift, that is so plainly seen on the lines of the Mississippi and the Watertown Road. The route at this season of the year is a dull one, with a somewhat backward spring, the stumpy stony fields, the leafless trees, the absence of all verdure save a slight tint visible only as we passed the tamarack swamps, the grass had barely sprung on the marshes, a few spears and light streaks of green were to be seen along the edges of the rivulets and creeks, cattle and milch cows running the risk of miscage to get at the straggling blades of grass, the whole with a chilling easterly wind, a lowering sky, passengers affected by the dull times, made the time passed in reaching Rolling Prairie anything but pleasant.

The beauty of the country, as we strike the openings, where they taper off to the Prairie, the first sight of the Prairie itself, the "buttements," so much ahead of those we have passed through, the nice framed houses, good barns, stumpless fields, fine orchards, the evidences of thrift and energy and domestic comfort, the farmers busy sowing or dragging in their spring grain, and that in fields of 40, 80 and some of them of 160 acres in size, call from the passengers many a passing eulogy on the beauty of the country through which the "iron steed" is now whirling us.

There is but little time for admiration, when another shrill shriek from the whistle, and to the left of us the quick eye, and one familiar with the route, detects the signs of a smart-looking "city," but a short distance from the depot.—Beaver Dam, no longer called "Grabville," looks pretty, clean and lively, nestling down upon the edge of her artificial lake, or mill pond, the spires of her numerous churches, the gable-ends and chimney-tops of her dwellings, her Wayland University, the more bird's-eye view of the town, is sufficient to satisfy any one of the energy that, in a few years, has built such a city.—A large crowd was at the depot, several omnibuses in waiting ready to convey passengers to the hotels, runners yelling out the names of their respective houses, quite a number of passengers got off—a few minutes elapse, and on we go, when the never-failing monitor, the whistle, announces that we are nearing Fox Lake; the depot is as far from the village as it could be located, unless they had bridged the Beaver Dam Pond—they did bridge an inlet.

There is nothing to note at the Station except "Old Commodore Perry," who runs the omnibus from the depot to the village, and "will carry you up for a quarter." The "Com." is one of the best natured old fellows in the State; always good tempered, but has just remarked, "There's the d-d-d-d—st road 'tween here and the village you ever saw." The remark has settled the question with a couple of passengers, who were contemplating a rural walk to the village, but the nature of the road, as described by the "Com." has *told*, and they take the "bus."

But a short distance, and we emerge from the openings and enter on Portage Prairie, famed for the richness of its soil, its general improvements, nearly all the land along the line of the road is well cultivated, while good and substantial looking dwellings and barns, soon to be nearly hidden by the growth of orchards and shrubbery, everywhere planted around them, are the characteristics of this prairie. We skim along for a few miles and the little, as yet, village of Randolph heaves in sight. This village, but just started, has suddenly sprung up, owing to the location, and building of a fine depot, &c., at this point. It is a fine site for a small town, in the heart of a fine country, nearly every inch of which can be "broke up;" it will I think prosper, and that too without injury to other villages around it. The prairie is now crossed, and another whistle tells us that Cambria is at hand.

The most notable thing here is the burying ground; the track is within so short a distance of it that the names of the buried can be almost read upon the tombstones from the cars. Here, too, is a village increasing in size, surrounded by a race of whom I believe even the K. N's. say no harm. There is a large settlement of Welsh around this village, which they have called Cambria, to perpetuate the name of a land on which conqueror's foot never trod,—that gave to America the ancestors of four of her Presidents and fifteen of the Signers of her Declaration of Independence. They are entitled to the christening of their own town.

Pardeeville is the next stopping place. The land around it is one sandy plain, with a scant growth of scrubby black oaks; it is a wonder how they are still standing, as they bear the marks of repeated "frost checks," and marks, it is said, where the lightning has repeatedly struck, but never succeeded in splitting them. There are some good farms atound here. The absence of timber makes but little difference, since lumber has become so cheap for fencing. In a short time after leaving Pardeeville, a long whistle is heard, and as the shades of evening are beginning to close around us, we are rushing past the old Fort Winnebago, across the marsh, and are "brought up all standing" at Portage City, the only place where they make as good, and for many purposes better, bricks than they do in Milwaukee. But of Portage City I must speak to the readers of the *Sentinel* in another letter.

J. W. H.

Portage City, April 27, 1858.

For the Daily Sentinel.

Young Men's Association.

The annual meeting of the members of the Young Men's Association, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Board of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business connected with the affairs of the Association, as may be presented for consideration, is to be held on the evening of Tuesday next; and we cannot but appeal to the young men of the city to show that they feel some interest in this institution, by attending this, the only meeting held during the year. We are not prepared to say that, during the past, more *should* have been done, than has been, for the promotion of literary and scientific tastes among the young men of our city, for, we believe, the present Directors have gone farther than many would have ventured, considering the slight support and encouragement given them by the young men, and have displayed considerable energy in engaging those commodious rooms on Main street, at a time when the Society's funds scarcely warranted the enterprise; under their management the library has been greatly increased—numbering, as it now does, over four thousand volumes, and the Reading Room has been rendered all that could be wished. But, surely, we are not to stop, now that we have just begun to move; we are not to fold our hands and do nothing, now that the Directors have put the means of working within our reach.

We have an extensive library and reading-room; but, what does it signify, although the shelves of our library are groaning under the productions of the noblest intellects the world has ever seen, if they are allowed to remain there unstudied and unread? and, yet, such is, to a great extent, the fact, and it is evident that something more must *now* be done to interest the young men in the association, and stimulate them to use the advantages it presents. The desire of knowledge may be a very strong moving power in some, but it is a matter of doubt, whether there be many of us here in whom it is so strong, as to lead us to take works of philosophy or science, or even the more interesting works of history, from the library and read and study them, without the least prospect of having any practical use for the information thereby gained. There should be, it seems, some means of calling out what little we do know, so that we might be stimulated in the pursuit of farther knowledge; there should be some opportunity for the interchange of though and sentiment; for the object in the acquisition of knowledge is not so much to make the mind full, as it is to make it strong, to make it not a mere receptacle for facts, but an instrument of power; we should master not only the acquisition of facts, but know how to apply them. There is scarcely a town of any importance in the State but has a Young Mon's Association, for the reading of essays and the discussion of questions—Kenosha, Prairie du Chien and others have them—and it seems strange that there should be nothing such in connection with our Association in Milwaukee, the commercial capitol of the State. The young men of Milwaukie, must necessarily take an active part in the commercial and political affairs of Wisconsin, and consequently of our common country, and how are they to be trained for it?

Our orators do not rise by one enormous stride from the area to the platform, but attain their high position by a protracted and gradual ascent, nor do the great debaters in our legislative halls, Minerva-like, spring into existence full armed at once, but by patient persevering training of their powers. We ought, then, to have an essay or debating society, or some other active Association in connection with the library and reading-room, which would bring the young men together for mutual improvement in writing, and speaking, it is not meant that such a society should be degraded to the mere office of a literary "babyjumper" where spirited infants may caper to the amusement of spectators, neither need it be made a receptacle for the first blubbering of English composition, but it can be of such a kind as to extract merit where it is to be found, and lead those who have amassed a considerable stock of thoughts and are familiar with the uses of language, but who from timidity, or want of opportunity have never marshalled their thoughts, or tried their powers, it will lead those to discipline their minds and arrange their ideas, as a good workmen does his tools, so that they may know where to find and how to use them, when occasion requires. We know not, but there may be many a one among us, with the strength of a giant, but who wish undisciplined powers cannot do the work of a dwarf. In this connexion, it may be remarked that at public meetings, political or other, the lawyers almost invariably do the greater of the *speechifying*, and why is it so? With all due deference to that illustrious body of citizens, it cannot be supposed that they monopolize the oratorical ability of our city, the fact seems rather to be accounted for by the nature of their profession, which leads them to exercise and cultivate those powers which are essential to public speaking. Let the young men of the city attend the meeting of the Association, on Tuesday night, and give us their views on these points, and show, by the interest they take in this Literary Society, that they are neither the blind votaries of trade, nor wholly deafened by the shrill trumpet of commerce.

JUVENIS.

Milwaukee, April 29.

The La Crosse Railroad—Another Interesting Fact.

To the Editor of the Madison Patriot:

Dear Sir—I notice in reading your paper, that you take an interest in the welfare of the honest stock and bond-holders of the La Crosse Railroad; that you are down on all stealing, dishonesty, deception and fraud, practiced by this or any other company, or set of men, or by any individual. I think the following item of news will very much interest some of your many subscribers. In the 6th Annual Report of the President and Directors of the La Crosse Railroad Company, among the several items that they undertake to explain to their constituents, is one in regard to a judgment got by one Newcomb Cleveland against said Company, for $112,000, and as yet unpaid. They say they have a suit now pending in the U. S. Court against said Cleveland, for damages, in which they are sure of reducing this $112,000 judgment to nothing, or a more nominal sum. Now, this suit, (in which every stock and bondholder of this road is interested,) the La Crosse Railroad against N. Cleveland, was called up to-day in the U. S. Court, in this city, and the Attorneys of the Company, after quibbling for two days, allowed said suit to go by default, or, in other words, themselves entered up a *non suit!*

Thus ends one of the statements of the 6th Annual Report of said model Directors. If a few more of their statements end as well for the Company, I think the present Board of Directors may well ask for a re-election, as no other set of men can do the financiering for the institution. I, for one, say, give us an entire new Board, or we are lost. Let the stockholders of this road wake up, inform themselves a little, and see what is becoming of their money.

Yours, &c.,
An Aggrieved Stockholder.

Milwaukee, April 27, 1858.

La Crosse & Milwaukee R. R.—This road will be extended from New Lisbon, the present terminus, to Tomah, Monroe Co., on Monday next, when a new time table will go into effect, and two trains run the entire length of the road each way. The road will certainly reach La Crosse by October.

Illinois Central Depot Robbed of $1,000.—Last Friday night, the office of the Illinois Central Railroad passenger depot, in this city, was entered by a burglar, the safe entered, and about $1,000 in money stolen. A part of the money belonged to the Company, and a part to the Ticket Agent, Mr. Spaulding. The safe was probably opened by false keys, as well as various other doors designed for its protection. It was deemed prudent by the police not to give the matter immediate publicity. Some arrests of suspected persons have been made we learn, of which more may be known hereafter.—*Galena Gazette.*

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

Religious Services in the following morrow, as follows—

	A. M.	P. M.
St. Paul's, Episcopal, Rev. J. C. Richmond, cor. Mason and Jefferson Sts.,	10½	7
St. John's, Episcopal, Rev. David Keene, 5th Ward,	10½	7
St. James Episcopal, Rev. J. P. T. Ingraham, Spring Street Hill,	10½	3
Free House of Prayer, (Episcopal,) corner of Jefferson and Michigan sts., Rev. G. M. Thompson,	10½	8
First Presbyterian, Rev. S. S. Spees, corner Milwaukee and Mason Sts.,	10½	7
Plymouth, Congregational, Rev. Z. M. Humphrey, cor. Milwaukee and Oneida Sts.,	10½	7
Spring Street Congregational, Rev. Rev. Wm. De Loss Love, cor. Spring and Sixth Sts.,	10½	8
North Presbyterian, Rev. John M. Buchanan, cor. Milwaukee and Martin Sts.,	10½	8
Methodist, Spring Street, Rev. O. S. Manwaesdist,	10½	7
Summerfield M. E. Church, cor. Van Buren and Biddle Sts., Rev. H. C. Tilton,	10½	7
First Baptist, Rev. Dr. Pyper, corner Mil. and Wisconsin Sts.,	10½	7
Third Baptist Church, Rev. John Jackson, Sycamore st., between 3d and 4th sts.,	10½	7
Asbury M. E. Church, Rev. R. O. Parrons,	10½	7
St. John's Cathedral, Catholic, Bishop Henni,	10½	8
St. Gall's, Catholic, Rev. F. X. DeOcon, Second Street,	10½	8
St. Mary's, Catholic, (German) Rev. Dr. F. Pauli, cor. Main and Biddle Sts.,	10	8
Trinity, Catholic, (German), Rev. Joseph Sadler, 5th Ward,	10	8
Evan. Lutheran, (German), Rev. A. Mulbaur, Main Street,	10½	2
Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church, corner of Michigan and Van Buren Sts.,	10½	
Dutch Reformed Holland Church, Rev. S. Borks, between Ninth and Tenth Sts.,	9½	2 & 7
South Presbyterian Church, Fifth Ward, Rev. Saml Day,	10½	7
Spiritualists, Young's Hall,	2½	7
German Baptist Church, (Galvinistic,) Rev. Theodore Dieleght, pastor, cor. Chestnut and West Water streets,	10½	8
German Baptist Church, (Armenian,) Rev. Edward Grimm, 4th street,	10½	8
Scandinavian Lutheran Church, Rev. A. Scheis, cor. Reed and Scott sts., 5th Ward,	10	
Church of the Redeemer, Unitarian, Rev. N. A. Staples, Oasst., between Martin and Division,	10½	7
St. Joseph Church, (Catholic,) Rev. J. Holshauer, Pastor, 6th Ward,	10	8

City Missions.—Reverend Mr. Pedelows, on Tamarack street, next to the corner of West Water., Services, in German, at half past 10 A. M. to-morrow.

Rev. Mr. Thompson, residence on Van Buren street Fourth door east of Michigan.

Fifty Great Cures are known to have been made in Washington within two weeks past, and in Baltimore at least one hundred, besides hundreds relieved of Corns, Toothache, Felons, and many striking pains and aches. In Bridgetown, N. J., in Harrisburg and Wilmington, and also from Cleveland, Ohio, indeed everywhere it has been introduced the report is wonderful.—All say it beats everything ever tried to take out pain, and to thoroughly remove from the system both Salt Rheum and Erysipelas, Rheumatism, Swellings, Sores, Shrains, Wounds, Cuts, Burns, and to cure Palpitation and partial Paralysis. It will do it in ninety-nine cases in every hundred, if used according to directions; and it is pleasant, does not smart, nor interfere with any food, nor other medicine.

Washington, D. C., Aug. '58.

Prof. De Grath—I can tell a great deal of your Oil, as it is well spoken of in our neighborhood, and not a day passes but that I have many calls for it, although Messrs. Stock & Co. keep it. Send some immediately and oblige yours truly,

ROBERT A. PAYNE,
Druggist, cor. Fourth st. and M. Av.

See my written name on the Wrappers; same blown in glass also.

PROF. DE GRATH,
39 South St. 5th Street, Philadelphia.

☞ For sale by Bosworth & Sons, and J. H. Tesch Milwaukee; Fahnestock & Davis, and Reed & Co., Chicago; and by Druggists and Merchants generally throughout the country. apr22d4wlw

☞ The greatest natural ornament to the human form is unquestionably a fine, luxuriant, healthy growth of hair. It has been so esteemed in all ages of the world, and among all nations, savage and civilized. Hence, the Indian brave regards the scalp of his enemy as his greatest trophy. For a similar reason, the fashionable belle often dignifies the reign of vanity, as well as her other phrenological organs with borrowed locks.

He who should discover a mode of preventing the hair from showing the ill-roads of envious time by turning prematurely gray, a method by which it could be restored when falling off or turning white, and a way of promoting its luxuriant growth, would be justly entitled to rank among the benefactors of the human race. Read the testimonials in another column of the wonderful not to say, almost miraculous effects of "Professor Wood's Hair Restorative," and see if he has not accomplished all this.—*Capitol, Bay Block.*

Sold by all respectable Druggists.
apr24-nevo15w wlt

IMPORTANT TO GENTLEMEN.

Mrs. Shanks, at 325 East Water Street, Milwaukee, Wis., begs leave to inform the Gentlemen of this city, and particularly those who take pleasure in wearing well got up linen, that, in addition to the manufacture of SHIRT COLLARS, DRAWERS, &c., &c., which she carries on now more satisfactory to her customers than any establishment in the North-West, she is prepared to take in WASHING of every description. Having enlarged her premises, and being in possession of the best Gloss Starch in use, for Shirts, Collars, &c., also all modern implements and ingredients requisite in her line of business; she feels confident of giving full satisfaction, and promises to do all work either no less than any establishment this side of New York. Linen got up at the above place will, in appearance, be fully equal to new goods.—Tailors and Clothing merchants will do well to give us a call, as they can recommend our work to their customers at large. Country orders promptly attended to. We sell Shirts from seven shillings to five dollars apiece. Having proved our experience as Proprietress of the New York Shirt Factory, in Baltimore, for the last nine years, we have now come to make a second commencement in the West, confident the world for better fitting Shirts, Drawers, Dressing Gowns, or anything in our line.

apr28-3m

NEW MILLINERY!

MISS COLWELL,

Late of New York City, announces to the Ladies of Milwaukee that she will open her new Millinery Store,

On Mason, between Milwaukee & Jefferson Sts.,

On Monday next, with a large and fashionable assortment of BONNETS. Ladies, your patronage is respectfully invited. apr30-s&5td1

FARMS! FARMS!! FARMS!!!

FIVE HUNDRED ACRES
—OF—
FINE TIMBERED LANDS!
From 2½ to 5 Miles from the City.

The subscriber will sell or exchange for productive Real Estate in this city, some of the *best lands* in the vicinity of Milwaukee. Said lands lie upon good roads, and can be conveniently divided into small farms of 40 or 80 acres each. The soil is of superior quality, and the timber is of the most valuable varieties, and is worth the price at which the land will be sold. If required, these lands will be sold in lots of 20 acres and upwards. C. J. CARY.

Office, East Water and Wisconsin Sts., Milwaukee.
apr30-eod1m

POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK
TO AMATEURS
OF ORNAMENTAL AND OTHER
PLANTS, ACCLIMATED SEEDS, &c.
MR. CHARPIN,
HORTICULTURIST & FLORIST,

Respectfully invites amateurs and the public generally to call and examine his stock, imported from France and other countries, and comprising the richest collection of ORNAMENTAL and other PLANTS, ever imported in the United States.

An extensive assortment of Camellias, Fruit Trees, all varieties; new Andromedas, Daphnes, Spiroidal, Paschine, Peony Trees, Rhododendron, different varieties; 30 0 Rose Trees.

Particular attention is called to the "Rainbow," a new and very rare plant.

A large selection of choice Vine Trees, Flower Seeds and Pot Herbs, at a great reduction.

☞ Catalogues gratis. 193 East Water st., corner of Huron st.
apr28-3805d3w G. B. LOCKE

JOHN A. FERRELL,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
AND NOTARY PUBLIC,
WAUPACCA, [apr16d6m] WISCONSIN.

WRAPPING PAPER

We have now on hand the best stock of fine straw Wrapping, Hardware, and Manilla paper ever offered in this market.

NOONAN & McNAB.
mar10s7d5w

$1,350, $1,350, $1,350, $1,350.
$350 CASH DOWN. $800 in one year; $200 in two and one-half years, and $450 in four years. A nice Cottage, well finished and small lot, situated in the First Ward; all furnished complete and ready for immediate occupancy, can be purchased on the above very easy terms. WELLS & BALDWIN,
apr15 18 Wisconsin street.

FOR RENT.

On first of May, a small House, containing six rooms, situated on Astor street, between Ogden and Lyon sts. For particulars, enquire on the premises, or at the office of Marshall & Ilsley. Rent to a good tenant $150.
apr24g2 20d1mmayl J. M. FITZGERALD.

DAILY SENTINEL
BOOK-BINDING AND RULING
ESTABLISHMENT!

We are now adding to the already extensive Jobbing Department of "The Sentinel," a superior Bindery, which will give us increased facilities for filling all orders in the line of

PRINTING, BINDING AND RULING

On short notice and at the most reasonable prices. We shall employ none but the very best workmen, which will enable us to do work promptly and give entire satisfaction to all who may favor us with their orders. We are prepared to furnish

RAIL ROAD COMPANIES

With any kind of Blank Books, Blanks, &c., which they may require.

☞ Conductors' Pocket Books kept constantly on hand, or made to order.

BANKERS AND MERCHANTS

Will find it for their interest to give us a call. We manufacture

JOURNALS, LEDGERS, ETC., ETC.,

Of every size and quality, and can fill any orders, as we have the best Ruling Machines in use. Those wishing

BOOKS PRINTED AND BOUND

Will do well to give us a call. Our facilities for Printing and Binding are not surpassed by any Publishing House in the West, and we invite ALL who want work done, to call at the Sentinel office and leave their orders at once. JERMAIN & BRIGHTMAN.

Milwaukee, July 4, 1857.

BADGER STATE SAFES!

NOT TO BE SURPASSED in any respect by any safe manufactory in the whole country, we have just completed our arrangements for manufacturing the

BADGER STATE SAFES,

Upon a larger scale than we have ever done heretofore by the introduction of new machinery, and by increasing our manufacturing facilities.

FIRE & BURGLAR PROOF!

Our SAFES, as is well known, are more substantially constructed, and more handsomely finished than any other safe manufactured in America, and consequently it has cost us more in getting up our safes than any other manufacturing establishments in the country.

BERLINER & BRUNO.

IRON RAILING, &c.

We are now prepared, at our Badger State Safe Works, to manufacture every description of Iron Railing, Fences, Doors, Shutters, &c., in plain almon all kinds of Wrought Iron Work, in the best and most workmanlike manner. Prices in accordance with the "hard times."

☞ CALL AND SEE.

☞ All orders promptly attended to. Address

BERLINER & BRUNO,
Manfacturers, 215, 217 & 219 East Water St.
ap24-1m wly

SPRING TRADE.

NOYES, FLERTZHEIM & CO.,

WOULD take this opportunity to call the attention of their numerous patrons and friends to the important fact that they have on hand the—

Largest and Best Stock of Furniture

Ever offered in this city, which they are selling at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

apr1g2003d1m 218 and 220 East Water Street.

BROWN'S
PREMIUM PICTURE GALLERY.

MARTIN'S BLOCK, Corner East Water and Wisconsin Street is.

Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, of any size. Photographs taken from life, or copied from Daguerreotypes from miniature to life size, plain or colored in oil or water colors. This is the largest establishment in the State and the only place in Milwaukee where the real Premium Ambrotypes can be obtained. Stock of all kind for sale at New York retail prices. Was established in 1845, and now keeps four persons constantly employed. nov20

JONATHAN CROUCH,

UNDERTAKER!

Spring St., opposite American House.

KEEPS constantly on hand a large assortment of Mahogany, Black Walnut, and other wood Coffins, together with Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases.

The office of the Forest Home Cemetery Company is in my place, where I have the plats of the grounds. I am always ready to accompany patrons to the Cemetery to select lots or places for burial, and can be found at my place of business day or night. Coffin Trimmings for sale.

WILLIAM FLEMING,

UNDERTAKER,

LATE OF NEW YORK CITY,
Corner of Main and Wisconsin Streets

Is PREPARED to furnish Metallic, Rosewood, Mahogany and all other Coffins, Shrouds, Caps, Gloves, and all other articles appertaining to the business of an Undertaker. An office of the "Forest Home Cemetery" is kept here, and parties will be taken out to view the grounds free of charge.

I shall always be prepared to furnish a Hearse and Carriage on reasonable terms and can be found at my place of business any hour of the day or night.

WM. FLEMING.

We cheerfully recommend Mr. Fleming to the public as a faithful, industrious man, and every way competent to take charge of the Undertaking business.

aug13d228d1y SEAMAN & WING.

CHARLES A. HERTS & CO.,

IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

WATCHES, JEWELRY,
SILVER & PLATED WARE,
AND FANCY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
Room 5, over State Bank,
CORNER EAST WATER AND MICHIGAN STS.

Having established ourselves as above, we are prepared to supply Country Dealers, Pedlars, and the trade generally, with every description of Goods appertaining to the Wholesale Jewelry Business, at a small advance on the lowest Eastern prices, and feel confident we are in a position to compete with any House in the West. Those wishing to supply themselves, would do well to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. apr20 CHAS. A. HERTS & CO.

Herring's Patent Champion Fire Proof Safes

With HALL'S Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New York, 1853, and are the only American Safes that were awarded medals at the London World's Fair.

These Safes form the most perfect security against Fire and Burglars of any Safe ever offered to the public, and can only be had of the subscribers and their agents, who have on hand and make to order, all kinds of Boiler and Chilled Iron Bank Chests and Vaults, Vault Doors and Money Boxes, or Chests for Brokers, Jewelers and Private families, for Plate, Diamonds and other valuables. And are also Patentees (by purchase) and manufacturers of

JONES' PATENT PERMUTATION BANK LOCK.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray street N. Y.
Opposite the City Hall.

Agents:—Lansing Bonnell, Milwaukee; Day & Thomas, Green Bay; E. R. Deacon, Fond du Lac, Wisconsin. sp27g226d1mAW

SEWING MACHINE EMPORIUM,
On Main St., second door from Wisconsin St., in Young's Buildings.

THE subscribers, beg leave to announce to the citizens of Milwaukee and vicinity, that they have established a Depot for the sale of, the most useful and improved patterns, of Family and Manufacturers

SEWING MACHINES

Ever offered in this city.

The Double-Thread Machines vary in price from $25 to $150.

The Public are most respectfully invited to call and examine our work, and test their practical operations. Double Thread Machines at various prices.

apr26g229d1y ISAAC A. RANCH & CO.

CHANGE OF FIRM.

The firm of A. B. D'DEMOR & Co., by mutual agreement, changed to that of DEMOR & RAYMOND. The business to continue as usual, with the addition of a General Family Grocery, at the old stand, on Jefferson street, where all orders for work will be thankfully received and promptly executed, at the shop between Third and Fourth, north side of Spring street. Having purchased of John Spice, formerly of Rayen and Spice, his interest in said Store, we are prepared with a fresh stock of Groceries, to sell at living low prices. Good Goods for good pay. We keep constantly on hand nice Butter and other necessaries. One of us having been in the trade heretofore, and received fair patronage, we hope to merit the same by the way we shall be able to serve those who may see fit to favor us a call. All articles bought of us will be delivered to any part of the city. General hours of delivery from 8 to 11 A. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M. A. B. D'DEMOR,
FRANK RAYMOND.

Milwaukee, April 15th, 1858. apr17g226d6t

BRUSHES, BRUSHES.

WHITEWASH, Paint and Varnish Brushes for sale by H. J. NAZRO & CO.

JEWELRY.

A. B. VAN COTT.

A LARGE STOCK of new and desirable goods just received at VAN COTT'S.

FINE RAILROAD TIME-KEEPERS in gold and silver cases, warranted to give perfect satisfaction, at VAN COTT'S.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of Ladies watches, in new and beautiful styles of casing, at VAN COTT'S.

A LARGE LOT of Silver plated & fine German Silver Forks and Spoons, Plated Castors and Tea Setts, of the very best quality, at VAN COTT'S

ANY QUANTITY of Rich Jewelry just received at VAN COTT'S.

To Dealers and Country Merchants.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of Jewelry of every styles. Watch materials, tools and glasses at wholesale. A. B. VAN COTT
sep22

RICH PRESENTS!
FOR THE HOLIDAYS!
JEWELRY FOR THE MILLION!!!
JOSEPH HYMAN,
W

CRAMPTON.

J. H. CRAMPTON,
General Land Agent, Milwaukee, Wis.,

Will pay personal attention to the selection of Pine and Farming Lands in this State, and locate the same on reasonable terms.
Oct1 Office No. 12 Wisconsin Street.

STATE LANDS.

10,000 ACRES selected State Lands for sale, or exchange for city property, or merchandise.
sep199 J. H. CRAMPTON, Land Agent

FOR SALE.

THE east ½ of Lot 8, Block 58, corner of Wells and 10th Sts., in the 2d Ward.
apr14 J. H. CRAMPTON.

Land Warrants and Government Lands.

HAVING spent much of the past year in the selection of Pine and Farming lands in our State, and having now perfected my arrangements for the more extensive survey this season, I am prepared to receive orders and execute them with dispatch.

All orders, or Warrants left at my office will meet with prompt attention. J. H. CRAMPTON, Land Agent

BOOKS, STATIONERY.

HENRY KEMPSHALL,
SUCCESSOR TO
ARCHIBALD WILSON.

NEW LAW BOOKS.

ABBOTT'S FORMS OF PLEADING, under the N. Y. Code.
Edwards on Receivers, revised edition.
Woodbine's N. Y. Code, do
Pierce on Railroad Law.
Also a new supply of the following:
Vansantvoord's Pleadings.
Whittaker's Practice.
Monell's Practice.
Abbott's Reports, vols. 4 and 5.
Howard's Reports, vol. 14.
Smith's Wisconsin Reports, vol. 5, at
apr30 KEMPSHALL'S, 175 East Water Street.

MEDICAL BOOKS.

THE ATTENTION of the Medical Profession and Students is invited to my assortment of Medical Books, which will be found very complete, embracing the Standard Works in every department of the Science. Catalogues, with prices attached, furnished on application at the counter, or sent by mail.
mar24 HENRY KEMPSHALL, 175 East Water Street.

NEW NAUTICAL CHART.

TO CAPTAINS and Mates of Vessels, and all interested in Green Bay navigation. A new and accurate Chart of that region, giving all the Soundings, Lumber Interests, Docks, &c., by Capt. T. B. Thompson. Just received at KEMPSHALL'S,
mar20 175 East Water Street.

ATLANTIC FOR APRIL, at KEMPSHALL'S,
mar24 175 East Water Street.

A. WHITTEMORE & CO.,
BOOKSELLERS.

BLODGETT'S CLIMATOLOGY.

A SPLENDID WORK, for sale at Publisher's price at A. WHITTEMORE & CO.'s.

Stephens' English Writing Inks.

THE BEST inks made. The colors are—"Black Writing Fluid," (which changes to a beautiful black,) fully equal to Arnold's, and is in one respect superior.

"Copying Blue Black," "Black Copying," "Unchangeable Blue," "Brilliant Red" and "Carmine," neatly put up in stone bottles, different sizes, and for sale on the most reasonable terms, wholesale and retail, by
A. WHITTEMORE & CO.,
sep8 197 East Water Street.

Paper Ruling.

WE HAVE one of the best Paper Rulers in the country, and will rule paper to any pattern, on short notice and in the best style. Bill paper, Legal Cap, &c., &c., constantly on hand.
dec2 A. WHITTEMORE & CO.

H. NIEDECKEN & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
STATIONERS,
Blank Book Manufacturers, Rulers and Binders.

BINDERS' STOCK, Printing Ink and Flat Papers, always on hand in large quantities. Antique Binding in the neatest style.

No. 219 East Water Street,
KNEELAND'S BLOCK, ... MILWAUKEE.
apr6r2260tily

NEW LAW BOOKS.

ABBOTT'S REARINGS AND FORM BOOK.—A collection of forms of Pleading in actions under the Code of Procedure of the State of New York, and adapted to the new practice in the State of Wisconsin, with copious notes and authorities to which are added forms in submission of controversy with or without an action, in proceedings in Partition, Dower, &c., &c., and of judgments by confession—by Abbott Brothers, Counsellors at Law. Price $4.50.

The above and all other Law Books, Law Blanks, Legal Stationery, &c., &c., for sale by
STRICKLAND & CO.,
apr10 Booksellers and Stationers, 134 East Water St.

Pattern Paper, Window Shades, &c.

WE HAVE a choice article of Pattern Paper suitable for Tailors, Stanting Stokers and others. Also, green and other colored window papers.
NOONAN & McNAB.
anb

TO LAWYERS.

WE HAVE now on hand the finest Assortment of Legal Cap Paper, for lawyers, that was ever brought to this city. The members of the profession are requested to examine for themselves.
apr22 NOONAN & McNAB.

American Sunday School Union Books.

OUR BOOKSTORE, 134 East Water Street, has been made the Depository for those excellent Books. We propose keeping a full supply of them, and will give prompt attention to any orders for them, or for other articles from our immense stock of Books, School Books, Stationery and Wall Paper.
apr22 STRICKLAND & CO.

1858.

P. H. STORM,
Produce Broker and Commission Merchant,
OFFICE,
Mil. & Miss. and Watertown R. R., Milwaukee.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED on all Railroads entering the city. Prompt personal attention to all business entrusted to my care.

REFERS BY PERMISSION TO
MESSRS. POST, SMITH & CO., *NEW YORK CITY.*
Will make liberal Cash advances on Flour, Wheat, &c., consigned to their house.

REFERS TO

Messrs. Sexton, Bro. & Co.,	James Bonsall, Esq.,
" Bailey & Mygatt,	" J. Hicky, "
" H. Ludington & Co.,	Bradford Bros.,
" Kellogg & Strong,	" J. J. Tallmadge, Esq.
	State Bank, Milwaukee.

apr29g447d6m

EMPLOYMENT.

Fifty Dollars a Month and all Expenses Paid.

AN AGENT is wanted in every Town and County in the United States, to engage in a respectable and easy business, by which the above profit may be certainly realized. For full particulars, address H. MONFEY & CO., corner of Broome and Mercer sts., New York city, inclosing one postage stamp to prepay postage.
apr19g288d1m

OTTAWA STARCH WORKS

PURE LAUNDRY STARCH.

GOLDEN GLOSS STARCH, for Muslins, Laces, and nice Laundr work.

CARINA, for Pillinings, &c., &c.

We would invite the special attention of the Trade to these new varieties of Starch, which, after repeated comparative tests by noble and experienced judges, are now offered as articles which in every respect have NO EQUAL IN THIS COUNTRY.

The factory being located in the heart of the corn growing region of Illinois the manufacturers are enabled to buy the raw material directly of the producers, and therefore can sell their Starch lower than any other Gum Starch manufactured.

We have numerous testimonials from laundry men, hotel keepers and others, as to its superiority over any other Starch they ever used.

For family use, we have ten pound boxes, containing the three varieties,

For sale, (five boxes and upwards,) by the Agents,
J. P. ATWOOD, 141 East Water street.
apr22

LAGER BEER HALL!

IN THE FIFTH WARD.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having bought the Beer Hall of Messrs. Weber & Kimzle, on Clinton st., Fifth Ward, will open the said Hall on

Saturday, April 3d, 1858,

With a GREAT INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT. Cold meals at all hours
apr2g414d6m A. RHODE.

NEWHALL HOUSE BATH ROOMS

Are now Open to the Public.

ALSO PRIVATE BATH ROOMS for Ladies
apr2g297d1m

A RARE CHANCE FOR BUSINESS.

ONE OR TWO GOOD BUSINESS MEN, with a cash capital of $5,000, can learn of a rare chance to engage in a lucrative and long established Mechanical Business, by addressing Drawer 21, Milwaukee P. O. The present owners are desirous of retiring from the business on account of family matters, which require their personal attention on mar24d1f

$1,000 A YEAR! $1,000 A YEAR!

$1,000 A YEAR. AN AGENT is wanted in every Town and County in the United States, to engage
1,000 A YEAR. in a respectable and easy business, by which the above profits
1,000 A YEAR. may be certainly realized. It is
1,000 A YEAR. an article of daily consumption,
1,000 A YEAR. and can be manufactured in the
1,000 A YEAR. agents' dwelling; secured by
1,000 A YEAR. copyright; sale as permanent
1,000 A YEAR. as flour. Address JAMES T.
1,000 A YEAR. THORNE, Box No. 4,561, New York Post Office, inclosing one stamp to pre-pay postage.
apr19g289d1m

BURNING FLUID, at the lowest cash price, for sale by the barrel or gallon.
apr2 HENRY FESS, Jr., Druggist,

THE DAILY SENTINEL

TERMS OF THE SENTINEL

Cash, Invariably in Advance.

Daily, delivered in City, per annum	$7,00
" " " six months	4,00
" " " three months	2,00
" " " per week	15
Papers to the Trade, per hundred, payable to L. Scovill, City Circulator.	2,00
Daily, by mail, per annum	7,00
" " six months	4,00
" " three months	2,00
Tri-Weekly, per annum	4,00
" six months	2,00
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Col. Forney on the English Invention.

[From the Philadelphia Press, 26th.]

LETTER FROM THE EDITOR.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 25, 1858, 4 o'clock, P. M.

The town has been rife with rumors, since Saturday morning, that a serious defection had taken place in the ranks of the National Democratic members who have been steadily opposing the Lecompton fraud, and that on Monday the English proposition, from the Conference Committee would be adopted. At this moment I am happy to inform the readers of The Press that the column which stood firm on Friday and Saturday still stands firm. It is true that some distinguished names are mentioned in connection with this defection, and that the hopes of the Administration are considerably elated at this hour of writing; but the more the English proposition is discussed, the more odious it must become to every intelligent citizen.

The proposition of submission is adroitly presented; but the fact which will strike the popular heart everywhere, and which is signally consistent with the whole trickery of this entire Lecompton business, is this: that if the people of Kansas will vote *for* the Lecompton Constitution, then, and in that case, they will be admitted into the Union; but, if they reject it, they must wait the time when they have reached a population sufficient to entitle them to a Representative, (93,000 at present, and about 120,000 under the new apportionment of 1860,) which will keep them out four or five years longer, leaving them in the meantime under the control of the same pro-slavery influence which has oppressed them from the beginning. In other words, Lecompton, with its protection and perpetuation of slavery, shall be made the Constitution of Kansas, with a population, according to the account of the pro-slavery men themselves, of not more than 35,000: while, if the people reject it, and proceed to make a Constitution of their own, they will be kept knocking at the doors of Congress until they have attained the requisite ratio of population!

The English bill, in order to secure the support of the Southern extremists, omits that portion of the original Senate bill reported by Senator Green, upon which so much stress was laid for the purpose of capturing weak Democrats, that proclaimed the doctrine that the people of Kansas could immediately proceed to alter the Lecompton Constitution outside of the provisions of the Constitution itself. You will recollect that, on this theory, powerful appeals have been made to the people of the North to agree to Lecompton Mr. Buchalew, of our State Senate, passed his plausible, yet unsound, report upon it, while John Van Buren and others rung the changes upon it until it was elevated into a new article of the Democratic faith. But now Mr. English, in order to obtain the support of the seventy six Southern Democrats in the House, who lately voted to strike out that provision, deliberately expunges it from the new programme, and so leaves Lecompton purely and simply a pro-slavery Constitution.

This plan is the inauguration not only of a new, but a most dangerous principle. It is flying in the face of an entire action of the Democratic party. No man who votes for it from a free State can ever expect to stand before the awful tribunal of popular indignation and investigation. In 1855 the entire Democratic party voted for the admission of Kansas, when the number of her population was far below what it is at the present day, and in 1857 the Administration planted itself upon the theory that the Kansas-Nebraska Bill was an enabling act of itself, and now, to cap the climax, we have Mr. English coming forward with a proposition to admit Kansas into the Union with a pro-slavery Constitution, in the face of the admission that the population of the Territority is but 36,000; while in the same bill, he takes care to insert a prohibition against her admission under any other Constitution until she has attained a new and increased ratio of population!

It is not pretended by the opponents of this new scheme that hereafter a steady ratio shall not be applied to the new States asking for admission into the Union, but we protest against this shuffling inconsistency, and these dishonorable discriminations against the people of Kansas, merely to gratify a false pride of power, and to save those Southern gentlemen who have placed themselves upon record as resolved to go out of the Union should Kansas not be forced into it with the Lecompton brand upon her brow.

The intelligent citizen will perceive that this compromise, so miscalled, provides that Kansas can only be admitted into the Union as a slave State.

I regard this entire English programme as in the last degree objectionable. It will not be a settlement, but a continuation of dissension.—Every friend of Democracy, who has heretofore voted against Lecompton, and now votes for this programme, hopelessly stultifies himself. He will go before his constituents with the brand upon his brow, and will lose, not only his self-respect, but the confidence and respect of men of every other party. The Republicans will fling into his teeth his vote in favor of the Lecompton Constitution, which he has so often denounced, his endorsement of the odious distinction as to ratio between a slave Constitution and one that would be free, and also his approval of the idea, so offensively set forth in the Calhoun contrivance, and so ostentatiously abandoned by the Administration organ, (but retained in the English bill,) viz: the doctrine that the people of Kansas may not alter the Lecompton Constitution until 1864, and only then according to the stringent provisions of the Constitution itself.—What man is ready to take this fearful responsibility? What Democrat will make himself odious by assuming it?

As for myself, ready as I am to assist in the adjustment of this unfortunate dispute between the two sections of the Union, I cannot give my humble sanction to this new scheme. If it fairly submitted the whole case to the people, in the spirit of the Crittenden-Montgomery amendment, leaving them perfectly free to manage their own affairs in their own way, and allowing them, in the event of the rejection of Lecompton, to frame another Constitution, and to vote upon that, the whole strife would have been closed, and I would have rejoiced in the harmony it must have restored to the country and to the Democratic party. But when I see that the new project is now simply to put Lecompton upon the people of Kansas, or if they repudiate it, to give them over, for an unlimited period, to the tender mercies of pro-slavery organization, I protest with all my heart. Another indication cannot fail to excite the indignation of the country; and that is, the clear supposition that the project was intended to propitiate those Southern States which have precipitately resolved to go out of the Union if Lecompton is not put through. Their honor is to be saved at every hazard, because it is now clear that any such attempt would bury in utter oblivion all who dared to undertake it. At all hazards, sink or swim, come what may, put The Press down against this English invention.

J. W. F.

CHILDREN'S SCHOOL.

MISS N. MORSE, an experienced Teacher from New Hampshire, will open a School on MONDAY, MAY 3, in one of the rooms on the lower floor of Methodist Church, corner of Biddle and Van Buren sts., 7th Ward. Entrance on the north side of the Church.

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apr29g414d6d

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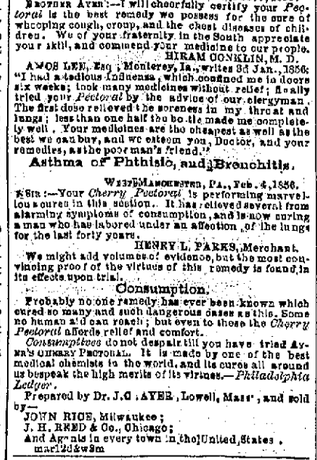

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AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION,
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
Havana, Principe and Domestic Segars,
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CIGARS, TOBACCO, &c.

THE public are respectfully solicited to give us a call. Next door to Uncle Ben's Hat Store.
W. B. MORSE. [dpc8-2776-d1f]

VOLUME XV. MILWAUKEE DAILY SENTINEL, SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 1, 1858. NEW SERIES.

THE DAILY SENTINEL.

The Horrible Massacre of Quinteros—Treaty Faith in Montevideo.

A brief dispatch about a month ago, brought us the news that the Quinteros prisoners had all been massacred. This news that sorrowed many hearts in South America; but our own people may have forgotten who these prisoners were. Our readers will remember, that late last year, the party in Montevideo opposed to the government, wearied to death by the arbitrary tyranny of President Pereira, and totally unable to bring about a modification of his policy, which they considered ruinous to the country, installed a revolution against him. He had—a few at a time—exiled and banished the most illustrious men of the opposition party, and they had taken refuge in Buenos Ayres, where liberal minded men of all parties gave them a hearty welcome. When this last revolution broke out, Generals Cesar Diaz and Freire, the chief of these exiles, gathered together a little band of patriotic Orientals, and with a few Italian refugees, set sail for Montevideo in the Buenos Ayrean schooner Malpu The daring "Filibusters," as they were called, sailed right into the harbor, and landing a short distance from the town, made their way in safety to the revolutionary army then besieging Montevideo.

Gen. Diaz, an old and much-loved Oriental leader, took command of the beleaguering forces, and after a variety of operations near the walls retired into the country for the purpose of arousing the populace. He was pursued by Gen. Medina on the part of President Pereira, at the same time that Brazil and Urquiza came to the assistance of the government with men and arms. Finding himself hemmed in at a place called the Pass of Quinteros, with no hope of victory in case of a fight, Gen. Diaz concluded to capitulate, and proposed terms which were accepted by Gen. Medina. It was stipulated that the officers of the revolutionary army should be provided with passports and an escort to the Brazilian frontier, and that the lives of the rank and file should be spared, with permission to retire to their homes. These terms were accepted, but the government General insisted that for form's sake, Diaz should surrender at discretion. This was acceded, and the capitulation was signed, sealed and delivered with all the honors of war, on the 28th January.

Confiding in the honor of their brethren, though lamenting the disastrous close of the civil strife, the defeated revolutionists gave themselves up without mistrust into the hands of Gen. Medina, and after the toils and dangers of the battle field, gladly resumed social intercourse with their late antagonists, many of whom had formerly been their companions in arms. The news of their surrender had been sent to the capitol, and the immediate order of the monster, Pereira, in reply, was, 'never mind the treaty. 'Let them be shot!' 'Cut their throats!'

Our readers already know how all the foreign representatives of Montevideo, all the highest and greatest in the city of all parties besought the bloody minded tyrant to reverse his sentence. The fairest ladies of the country, with tears in their eyes, on their bended knees prayed for the lives of the brave and noble men in the revolutionary army—men united by ties of blood and marriage with the first and best in the nation.—Two days the tyrant refused all entreaties, but at last, when he knew it was too late, he consented to dispatch a courier arresting the execution. Of course the messenger did not arrive at the camp of Medina until the last revolutionist died.

The order for the execution reached the victor on the 1st of February. Without warning, without trial, or form of trial, with no time for preparation, Generals Diaz and Freire, Cols. Tajes and Martinez, the leaders of the revolutionists, were taken out and shot like dogs in front of the whole army. The next day five Majors were shot in a similar manner. The army then marched three leagues, halted, and three sergeants-major were brought out and shot. The 3d of Feb., at 7 o'clock, A. M. three Orientals Captains four Italians, and a dozen minor officers, were shot by the roadside. The 4th, and each day thereafter, until the whole of the revolutionary army had been exterminated, the prisoners were shot and knifed in groups of a dozen and fifteen, by the roadside. Before the capitulation, some eighty men, all Italians, had left Gen Diaz's camp to make a diversion in another quarter. They were captured, and all their throats were cut.

All these victims were left where they were murdered, and their corpses denied sepulture, became food for the birds and beasts. For leagues and leagues on the road taken by the army on this terrible march, a traveller—who tells the story in a Buenos Ayres paper—saw hundreds of bodies, some lying in heaps as they fell when shot, others laid out in rows, with their faces turned up to the sun, and their throats cut from ear to ear. In one place he counted 18 such ghastly victims of the knife, all of them Montevideans, who had fallen in cold blood at the hands of their brethren. President Pereira has earned for himself, by this false-hearted treachery and bloody butchery, the most terrible name in South America. He surpasses all the fearful assassins who have preceded him, and his name is deservedly received everywhere with a thrill of horror.—*N. Y. Express.*

DISTRESSING CALAMITY.—We have already mentioned the death, by cold and exposure on Lake Winnebago, of two children, boy and girl, one ten and the other thirteen years old, the son and daughter of MARTIN KATON, of Oshkosh, The *Courier* of the 29th ult. gives these additional particulars:

The children—one a girl of thirteen, the other a boy of ten years—applied late in the afternoon of Thursday last to Mr. D. Evans for the loan of his boat, for the purpose of fishing in the bay a short distance from Mr. Evans' house, upon being refused, they procured a small scow boat that was lying on the beach near by, in which they paddled out in the bay There was a strong breeze blowing at the time, which soon increased to a gale and blew the scow far out into the Lake. Mr. Evans says that when his attention was first called to the dangerous position of the children, they had drifted a mile or more from the shore, and before he could provide any means to rescue them, the boat had disappeared from sight. The wind blew furiously and the night was bitter cold. Evans' bay is a mile and a half from the inhabited part of our city, and nothing of this dreadful affair was known to our citizens until noon the next day, when measures were promptly taken to recover the children if possible.

A large sail boat was manned and started off. It returned on Saturday without any tidings of the boat or children. The general opinion was that the boat had swamped and that the children were drowned. The search was however, continued and on Sunday afternoon the boat was discovered over on the Calumet shore of the Lake, nearly opposite this place. It was half filled with water, and in it were the dead bodies of the two children. They had frozen to death. The boy had taken off his coat and given it to his sister, to shield her from the cold, for the garment was found upon her body. This affecting incident alone reveals without further detail the horrible situation of the poor children before death ended their sufferings. The bodies were brought over to this city and buried on Monday.

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CHARLES SOLOMON & CO.,

OPTICIANS!

WHOSE improved Spectacles have gained such well merited credence both in Europe and this country, have opened a basic selection of

PERISCOPIC PEBBLE SPECTACLES,

Adjusted to the eye with scientific exactness, and warranted to excel in all cases. Periscopic Crystals fitted to old frames.

☞ The public will please bear in mind that Mr CHARLES SOLOMON is not the "O." Solomon who was in business in Mil waukee two years since.

☞ Office at 210 East Water Street, Juneau Block, (up stairs,) room No. 7. apr16 293dawly

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Particular attention paid to filling Orders and making Purchases of goods, and will advance the Purchase Money.

J. MOLTON, Agent.

A. TEMPLETON, Superintendent.

apr29 2dlymar19

FARM FOR SALE.

SITUATED on four miles from town, on a good Plank Road. The farm contains eighty acres sixty-five being improved. Of this, thirty-five acres is meadow land, and the balance sowed with grain. The whole farm is divided into four fields, and well fenced. The farm house is a new one, recently built by the present owner to occupy him self. The property also contains two new and large barns, with out-houses complete. Also, a large orchard with a great variety of choice fruit.

The present owner, having changed business, is desirous to sell, and will offer the property to a purchaser, and on good terms, or would exchange for city property.

For particulars enquire at the Lumber Office of H. Lewton & Co. West Water Street. my 3-w511-tf

FOR SALE.

20,000 Elm Cord; 20,000 bu. Cedar Shingles; 20 Tons Hay; Coal received, a consignment of Wrapping Papers, which will be sold cheap for cash or in exchange for Rags.

COOLEY, MALONEY & Co., Com'l Merchants, 1 p 940dfCommercial 214 W. Water St.

COMMERCIAL.

Milwaukee Market.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY SENTINEL, MILWAUKEE, May 1, 1858.

Received by M. & M. R. R., April 30—610 bbls flour, 19,540 bus wheat, 200 bus oats, 285 bus potatoes, 260 bus corn, 610 bus barley, 4 bbls eggs, 1,900 lbs pork, 1,410 lbs hides, 1 car cattle, 8 cars stone, 12,410 lbs sundries.

By Mil. & Wa'. R. R.—135 bbls flour, 9,199 bus wheat, 72 bbls, 85 sacks flour, 58 bus potatoes, 1 dressed hog.

By Mil. & Bor. R. R., 29th—2,698 bush wheat, 72 bbls, 85 sacks flour, 58 bus potatoes, 1 dressed hog.

30th—2,109 bus wheat, 580 bbls flour, 460 lbs hides, 400 bush potatoes, 60 bus grass seed, 6,700 lbs sundries.

Receipts of grain, yesterday, were larger than for any other day thus far this Spring. The market was generally firm and active, with numerous transactions, at full former prices. The demand for good samples of wheat continues active, and we note large sales at 85 for No. 1 at 66 and 67 for extra, and 60, 63 and 65 for wh te, according to quality. The flour market continues firm, and in other articles we have no change to notice. We quote:

FLOUR—Firm, and prices unchanged. Sales yesterday of 500 bbls spring extra (brand private) at $5,60 on board; 100 bbls "State" Mills spring extra, at $5,40 delivered; 50 bbls "Genesee" Mills spring extra (in sacks) to retail trade at $5,60.

WHEAT—In good demand for good qualities. The market opened dull, yesterday morning, buyers being a little disinclined to operate, but before noon they came up to the scratch, as holders were firm. We note sales of extra club, of 500, 830, 980, 922 and 950 bags at 67c, and 100 do at 66; also 290, 784 and 194 bags No. 1 at 64c, and several sales of inferior qualities at lower figures. We also note a sale of 9,800 bus extra, f. o. b., at 67c. There is a moderate demand for winter wheat at 67@68 for red and white. We note sales of 13 bags ch ice at 86, 130 do medium at 83, and 80 do fair samples at 80.

RYE—Little doing and rates unchanged. The barque *De Soto* is loading with wheat and flour for Buffalo at 13c; part of the flour which she takes is at the rate of 70c through to New York. Propellers *Michigan Prairie State* and *Wisconsin*—the first two to arrive—of the N. T. Co., are all engaged for full cargoes of wheat and flour, at the equivalent of 70c on floor to Montreal.

RYE—Wanted at 50@58c.

BARLEY—Dull, and transactions limited at 80@40c.

OATS—Receipts are small, and with an increasing demand prices have advanced a trifle. Good samples are quickly taken at 26@27c.

CORN—Remains quiet at 30@33c.

BRANS—Dull at 50@60@½c.

TIMOTHY SEED—Less active at $1,25@1,33.

POTATOES—Plenty and dull; prices declining. Best lots sell from 20 to 25c.

PORK—Receipts limited and demand lively, at $9 for dressed hogs.

BUTTER—In fair request at 12½@14 for good fir kin and 16@.8c for fresh roll and good to choice.

HIDES—In demand, at 5@6c for green, and 10@ 12½ for dry.

Weather cloudy and cool in the morning, but more agreeable in the afternoon. We had a light rain storm on Thursday night, which, however, did not at all improve the condition of the roads.

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, April 30.

FLOUR—Market 5@10c lower, with more doing both for export and home consumption; sales 14,700 bbls at 4,75@4,25 super state, 4,80@4,90 for extra state, 4,15@ 4,25 for super western, 4,80@4,90 for common to medium extra do, 4,95@5,00 for fancy do, and 5,00@5,10 for round hoop extra Ohio, market closing steady with a moderate business doing at the decline included in the sales are 4,000 bbls super state and round hoop Ohio for export. Canadian flour scarce and unchanged, no super in the market; sales 400 bbls extra at 4,45@5,05. Rye flour unchanged; sales 200 bbls at 3¾ @3,90.

WHEAT—Lower, with more doing for export; sales 20,000 bus Chicago spring at 91,4,000 bus red winter 1nd at 1,00, both lots to arrive and on the spot; 8,000 bus white Penn and Ky at 1,80, and 1,24@1,25¾ for white Genesee. Rye lower; sales 3,800 bus prime northern at 86½ delivered.

BARLEY—Drooping, 8,000 bus very good 4 rowed Canadian sold at 85.

CORN—More active and lower; sales 56,000 bus at 70a 72 for white, 74a75 for yellow.

OATS—Unchanged; sales trifling at 45a47 for state, 47 a49 for western.

WHISKEY—In moderate demand; sales 3 0 bbls at 21, and tr fling lots at 20¾.

PORK—Market dull and unsettled; sales 1,420 bbls at 19,75@19 for mess, 17 for prime mess, 13,25@15,50 prime, 19,75@20 for clear.

BEEF—Firmer; sales 820 bbls at 8a8,50 for country prime, 10,75@11,00 for do mess, 13a14 for repacked mess, 15,50@16,50 for extra mess.

BEEF HAMS and Prime Mess Beef dull and nominally the same

CUT MEATS—Steady; sales 340 hhds at 7a7¾ for shoulders, 9,10 for hams.

LARD—Firmer; sales 470 bbls at 12,12¾.

TURPS—In moderate request at 15a50 for Ohio, 17a35 for state.

CHEESE—Steady at 6@5¾.

FREIGHTS—Were very firm at the 2d board; C & Alton 3d bds 45, I.C grants 33, S 30, D & M 30?, Pacific Mail 80, Canada 35¾, N Y Central 30¾, Hudson 31¾, Reading 41, R 50, M S 25½, do preferred 50, C & C 80, U & T 44¾, U & H 75¾, M & M 20.

BUFFALO MARKET.

BUFFALO, March 28.

FLOUR—Market is shade firmer this morning, and demand mostly for the better grades for home trade and city trade. Sales 900 bbls at $4 25a4 37 for choice extra Wis; 3,375 for good superfine 1nd and Ohio; 4,75a 4,37 for good extra do.

WHEAT—A shade firmer; sales 8,000 bus and 8,000 bus Chicago spring at 71c.

OATS—Unchanged and firm; sales 4,000 bus at 34c for Chicago.

FREIGHTS—By canal unchanged. To Troy, 10,000 bus corn at 11c, and 10,000 bus wheat at 12c; to Albany, 5,000 bus corn at 11c, and 20,000 bus wheat at 12c; to New York 5,000 bus oats at 8c, and 12,000 bus wheat at 14c.—*Buffalo Commercial.*

CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, April 27.

A further advance was established to-day in mess pork. Sales were made of city brands at $18,25, and at the close 18 30a19 was asked. Prices were 10c higher in New York, the quotation for mess being 19,25. We also notice increased demand in lard, and there were few sellers of marvel at 11c. In cut meats but little was done, buyers and se lers differing in their views about 10c per lb. Sugar and molasses quiet, without change in prices. Coffee is stiffer and in improved demand. Flour continues dull and heavy, with a limited demand. The wheat market is steady without change in prices.—Sales 700 bus fair white at 71c, and 900 do at 70c.—*Gazette.*

MARINE.

Port of Milwaukee—April 30.

ARRIVED.

Steamer Traveler, Fish, Two Rivers, 82 pass, 5 tons mdze, 260 dozen pails.

Propeller Wisconsin, Hickey, Ogdensburgh, 18 tons mdze, 1 ph horses.

Barque Adriatic, Miner, Cape Vincent, 17 cords stone

Barque De Soto, Pratt, Chicago.

Schooner Will Rover, Davis, Oswego, 600 bbls salt.

Schooner Yankee, Wells, Oswego, 600 bbls salt.

Schooner James Christie, Joy or, Chicago.

Schooner Cuba, Lee, Oswego, 600 bbls salt.

Schooner W. J. Whaling, Van de, Buffalo.

Schooner Darwin, Hastings, Oswego, 700 bbls salt.

Schooner Wayne, Lambert, Manistee, 1 pass, 50,000 feet lumber.

Schooner Norway, Tate, Buffalo.

CLEARED.

Steamer Traveller, Fish, Chicago, 18 pass, 8 tons mdze.

Propeller Wisconsin, Hickey, Chicago.

Schooner Mosilla, Meriam, Buffalo, 15,000 bush wheat.

Schooner Wayne, Lambert, Manistee, 7 pass, 8 tons mill feed, 2 tons dry.

Schooner Ralph Campbell, Hackett, Cleveland, 300 tons old railroad iron.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

VESSEL SALES.—The schooner Virginia Purdy, 301 tons burthen, has lately been sold by A. G. Van Schoick, of this city, to Messrs. Summerfield & Duprey, of Detroit, for the sum of $5,000.

A half interest in the steamer Swan has been sold by Capt. McAlpine, to H. R. Andrews, of Detroit, for the sum of $6,000.

The schooner Traveller, 286 tons burthen, was lately sold by E. J. Price of Chicago, and J. B Scott of Detroit to E. W. Hudson, for the sum of $6,600.

The schooner L. D. Goldsmith, of 300 tons burthen, has been sold by E. W. Hudson, of Detroit, to J. B. Scott, of the same city, and E. J. Price, of Chicago, for the sum of $6,000.

The schooner Alwina, of 123 tons register, has also been purchased by E. W. Hudson, from Archibald Spratt of Chicago, for the sum of $1,000.

A QUICK TRIP.—The schooner *James Christie*, Capt. Joyce, of this port, left Chicago at half-past 11 o'clock Thursday morning, and at half past 6, the same afternoon, was at her dock, at JOHNSON & CLEVELAND'S, in the river. The distance run was nearly 90 miles—time 7 hours. This is clipp er speed.

VESSEL CAPTAINS TAKE NOTICE.—The Cleveland *Herald* of the 27th says:—

Capt. Watts, the Harbor Master, this morning took soundings at the mouth of the river, and found 16 feet water outside the piers. Along the inside of the West pier, for about 800 feet, stones from the old pier have washed up for about thirty feet wide. It was probably on these stones that the Dechler struck. Lake captains will remember to keep at least thirty feet clear of the West pier in entering the river.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

NEW ORLEANS, April 20.

MOLASSES—Unchanged—sales at 20@24.

BACON—Slightly declined. Shou ders 6 Hams 7¾—Sides 8.

HAY—10.

STERLING EXCHANGE—Firmer at 1 (7¾a108¾.

ARRIVED AT BUFFALO, April 28—Schooner Starlight, Miner, Milwaukee, 16,000 bus wheat.

Schooner Courtright, Christian, Milwaukee, 12,000 bush wheat, 1,200 bbls flour.

Schooner M. St. Scott, Boono, Milwaukee, 8,888 bush wheat, 2,250 bbls flour.

VESSELS PASSED DETROIT.—The following vessels passed Detroit on the 28th:

Up—Propes. Cuyahoga, Buckeye, Evergreen City; schrs Jupiter, Highbard.

Down—Prop. Young America; schrs. Wm. B. Castle, St. Albans, Antelope.

DIED.

On Friday morning, April 30th, EMMA LOUISE, only daughter of Edward and Lizzie B. Sanderson, and grand daughter of Wm. H. Byron, aged 16 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, at 3 o'clock P. M., at their residence No. 251 Van Buren St., without further invitation.

April 29th, MARY A., daughter of Keitorg and Mary Soxton, aged 10 months.

Funeral at their residence, 271 Van Buren Street, at 9 o'clock A. M., Sabbath. The friends of the family are invited.

RAILROADS.

MILWAUKEE, WATERTOWN —AND— BARABOO VALLEY R. R.

ON and after Monday, April 12th, and until further notice, a Passenger Train will leave Milwaukee from the Depot, foot of Second st., for Pewaukee, Hartland, Pine Lake, Oconomowoc, Watertown, Lowell and Columbus, at 4,45 P. M., arriving at Milwaukee 11,10 A. M.

Passengers arriving at Milwaukee by the Milwaukee & Chicago R. R., La Crosse & Mil. R. R., Milwaukee & Mississippi R. R., or by Boat, can proceed to the above places.

Connections are made at Watertown with Stages for Lake Mills, Jefferson, Waterloo, Hanchettville, Sun Prairie, Cottage Grove and Madison. Also, at Columbus, for Lodi, Merrimac, Otsego, Fall River, Leed's Corners, Hamdon, Lowville, Dekora, York, Arlington, Bristol, and for all points to the West and North West

Passengers arriving at the Junction from the above places, make connections with the Mil. & Miss R. R. for Janesville, Madison, Prairie du Chien, and at Milwaukee with roads for the South, West and North.

S. S. MERRILL, Sup't.

MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD LINE!

CHANGE OF TIME.

MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1858,

PASSENGER TRAINS going South, leave Milwaukee at 8.45 A. M., and 5.00 P. M.

PASSENGER TRAINS due at Milwaukee at 12.30 P. M. and 7.50 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAIN leaves Milwaukee at 7.30 A. M., due at 3.30 P. M.

PASSENGER TRAIN leaves Chicago at 8.40 A. M., and 3.45 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAIN train leaves Chicago at 8.45 A. M.

H. L. BYRNES, Sup't & M. R. R. Co.

JOHN T. MOODY, Agent, Milwaukee. apr5

GRAND TRUNK R. R. OF CANADA

A DELIGHTFUL AND ROMANTIC ROUTE

FROM THE WEST TO

BOSTON, N. Y., and the EASTERN STATES.

Via the Michigan Central, Great Western, Ogdensburgh and Vermont Central, and

GRAND TRUNK RAILROAD OF CANADA.

PASSENGERS by this route have an opportunity of visiting some of the grandest and most wonderful scenery in the world, including Toronto, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, the Thousand Islands, Rapids of the St. Lawrence, Quebec, Montreal, White Mountains, the Tubular Bridge (nearly 2 miles in length,) Lake Champlain, Falls of Montmorenci, Hudson River, etc., etc.

On and after May 1, 1858, baggage will be checked through from Chicago. The Mammoth steamship

LEVIATHAN,

OF 22,500 TONS AND 700 FEET LONG!

Is under contract to this Company for one or more trips to Portland this year. Tourists' return tickets from Chicago to the chief towns in Europe will shortly be issued. Through Bills of Lading for all points East, also for the Leviathan, or for M. O. S. S. Co.'s ships can be obtained at the office of the Grand Trunk Railroad, No. 85 Dearborn street, Chicago. J. WARRACK,

Agent of the Grand Trunk R. R. Co., of Canada.

apr28 d10dly

BUFFALO & LAKE HURON R. R. CHICAGO TO BUFFALO via DETROIT.

AT THE ABOVE OFFICE tickets for New York, Boston, and all stations on the New York & Erie and New York Central Railroads can be obtained.

J. WARRACK,

Agent of B. & L. H. Railroad, No. 85 Dearborn Street, Chicago. ap28 d41dly

OCEAN STEAMERS.

MONTREAL OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

STEAM SHIPS!

ANGLO SAXON,	NORTH AMERICAN,
INDIAN,	NORTH BRITON, (new)
BOHEMIAN, (new)	HUNGARIAN, (new)
NOVA SCOTIAN, (new)	(new),

RUNNING in connection with the GRAND TRUNK RAILROAD of Canada, under contract with the Canadian Government to transport the mails.

DATES OF SAILING.

From Quebec	*From Liverpool.*
Every alternate Saturday,	Every alternate Wednesday from the 28th of May to the 20th of November inclusive.

During the winter months these vessels connect with the GRAND TRUNK RAILROAD at Portland.

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From Chicago to Liverpool, via. Mich. Central, Great Western and GRAND TRUNK RAILROADS and Steamers,

1st Class.....according to accommodation. $80 to $100

Steerage.....including cooked provisions. $42

From Liverpool to Chicago via. Steamers and Railroads,

1st Class.....according to accommodation. $95 to $119 75

Steerage.....including cooked provisions. $61 25

A fully qualified Surgeon sails in each vessel.

Each passenger ticketed through will be allowed the same quantity of baggage free by Railroad as by Steamer, viz: 20 cubic feet for each cabin and 10 for each steerage passenger.

Special Trains from Quebec, with the Mails and Passengers, are dispatched on the arrival of each Steamer.

It will be observed from the following table that the Canadian line now leaves every other in crossing the Atlantic, the sailing days being the same as those given by the mail tables in the N. Y. Herald during 1857, being

Eastward.	*Westward.*
Collins Line.....28th 20th	Collins Line.....13th 8th
Cunard " N Y..10 28 18	Cunard " N Y..12 16 4
" " Boston...11 6 0	" " Boston...12 16 0
Canadian line..10 15 0	Canadian line..11 7 0

The longest passages made by the Canadian Line were 13 days in Liverpool and 14 days to Quebec. The Collins Line made passages of 15 to 20 days, and the Cunard line of 15 to 17 days.

TO EMIGRANTS.—

Passages may be secured at the office of the Company in Chicago, by sailing ships from London, Liverpool, Plymouth, Glasgow, Bristol, Hull, Aberdeen and Montrose. At most of the GRAND TRUNK RAILROAD stations, by the removal of emigrants and baggage at Quebec free of charge.

Fare from $80 to $85 to Chicago, including cooked provisions.

For passage or freight from Chicago to Liverpool, or Liverpool to Chicago, or by any of the Company's sailing ships, apply to

J. WARRACK,

Agent of the M. O. S. S. Co.,

apr15 d39dly No. 85 Dearborn St., Chicago.

THE GLASGOW AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Splendid & Powerful Steamers.

EDINBURGH, 2500 tons, WM. CUMMINS, Commander.

NEW YORK, 2500 tons, WM. MCMILLAN, Commander.

GLASGOW, 1902 tons, DAVID GOODWIN, " Are appointed to sail

FROM GLASGOW.

EDINBURGH, 28th April.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, 5th May, at 12 o'clock noon.

EDINBURGH, 19th May, do do

RATES OF PASSAGE.

FROM GLASGOW	FROM NEW YORK
First Class.....1 Cognieas.	First Class.....$75 00
Steerage found with cooked provisions, $ "	Steerage, found with cooked provisions, 30 00

Children under 14 years of age, half fare; Infants in Steerage, $5.

Return tickets, available within six months, by any Steamers of this line—

First class.....$140

Second class.....60

Steerage passengers forwarded to Liverpool, Belfast and Dublin or $50.

An experienced Surgeon attached to each Steamer.

For passage, apply to

ROBERT CRAIG,

17 Broadway, New York.

Or to J. & H. GIBY,

dec28 l79dd6m West Water Street, Milwaukee.

Great Reduction of Fare to Europe.

FROM NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE AND BREMEN.	TO NEW YORK FROM SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE AND BREMEN.
First cabin.....$80	First cabin.....$100
Second cabin.....50	Second cabin.....65
Steerage.....30	Steerage.....40

In the first class paddle wheel steamships ARIEL, 3,000 tons, G. J. Lunlow, commander, and NORTH STAR, 3,000 tons, Edward Caverly, commander, to sail from pier No. 3 North river, at noon precisely, carrying the United States mail, viz:

LEAVE NEW YORK FOR SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE AND BREMEN.	BREMEN FOR SOUTHAMPTON.	SOUTHAMPTON FOR NEW YORK.
Ariel, Saturday, March 20.	April 17.	April 21.
North Star, " April 17.	May 15.	May 19.
Ariel, " May 15.	June 14.	June 16.
North Star, " June 12.	July 10.	July 14.

These steamships touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight apply to

G. FORRANCE, Agent,

mar3 d93m No. 5 Bowling Green, New York.

LIVERPOOL, PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK SCREW STEAMSHIP CO

THE splendid Steamships forming the above line will sail from NEW YORK as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE, Capt. Leitch, Thursday, February 18th.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, Capt. Petrie, Thursday, March 4th.

KANGAROO, Capt. Jeffrey, Thursday, March 11th.

CITY OF BALTIMORE, Capt. Leitch, Thursday, April 1.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, Capt. Petrie, Thursday, April 15.

From LIVERPOOL every alternate Wednesday.

Fare from New York, Cabin $75, Third Class $30.

" " Liverpool, Cabin $100, $35 and $75, Third Class $45.

These Steamers are supplied with improved watertight compartments, and carry experienced Surgeons.

Persons about proceeding to Europe, or wishing to send for their friends from the old country, can purchase tickets and obtain all information by applying to J. G. Dale, 18 Broadway, N. Y., Sabel & Corlis, 17 Broadway, N. Y., or

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Passage certificates by first class sailing packets between New York and Europe, also drafts sold by the above. fe9 l1-s801-dt

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U. STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE magnificent steamship VANDERBILT, 5,268 tons, F. E. Lo'cvre, master, will sail with the results—

FROM NEW YORK FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.	FROM SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE FOR NEW YORK.
Saturday.....April 10	Wednesday.....April 28
Saturday.....May 22	Wednesday.....June 9
Saturday.....July 3	Wednesday.....July 21

Price of passage, including a location of room... First cabin $150. Second cabin $50.

Specie delivered in London and Paris.

For passage apply to C. H. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green, New York.

apr15 2d10dmay1

IMMIGRATION.

PASSAGE CERTIFICATES PER Habile & Scarle's First Class Line of Packets from Liverpool to Quebec, are now issued by the undersigned. Rates of Passage for Adults, each, 24 10s sterling. Children under 12 years, 12 5s. sterling.

Application by letter, *post paid*, will receive prompt attention. HENRY CHAPMAN & CO.,

Montreal and Quebec.

apr7 g246d3m

Quebec, March 31st, 1858.

TRANSPORTATION.

On and after Monday, April 19th, 1858,

THE STEAMER TRAVELLER

Will run between Chicago, Milwaukee and Two Rivers, tri-weekly, as follows:—

Leave Chicago on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, at 9 o'clock.

Leave Milwaukee for Port Washington, Sheboygan, Manitowoc and Two Rivers, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning, at 7 o'clock, or on the arrival of the boat from Chicago.

Leave Milwaukee for Racine, Kenosha and Chicago, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning on the arrival of the boat from Two Rivers.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

JOHNSON & CLEMENT, Agents,

apl9 g80d7m Rice St., foot of Main Street.

1858. AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION CO.

CASH CAPITAL - $900,000.

INCORPORATED UNDER LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

Principal Office, Marine Block, Buffalo.

JOHN L. KIMBERLY—President, Buffalo.

FRANKLIN LEE—Vice President, New York.

JAMES C. EVANS—Secretary and Treasurer, Buffalo.

CONTRACTING AGENTS:

FRANKLIN LEE,

M. M. CAZE, } No. 7 Coenties Slip, New York.

J. H. PACE,

F. B. BROWN, No.— Broadway, New York.

Boston.

Agent for Albany and Troy, O. N. CHAPIN, No. 55 Quay Street, Albany.

No transhipment at Albany or Troy.

In consequence of the great reduction of tolls on the Erie Canal, and increased facilities of the same, this company will transport all kinds of produce and merchandize to and from New York, Boston, Albany and Troy this season at less rates than any previous season.

In case of any damages or losses the same will be settled at the point of destination.

Having taken the agency of the above Company at this city, I would solicit a call from the friends and former patrons of the Company, also of young friends, before making any arrangements or agreements elsewhere.

☞ Mark Packages A. T. & Co., and ship at Pier 7, East River New York, on the boats of the Company.

ap24 d44dm GEORGE D. DOUSMAN.

NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION CO. 1858.

THIS COMPANY is prepared to transport regularly between Boston, New England and New York, and all points on the Upper Lakes, with great care, promptness and despatch. Their well known, popular line of

First Class Steam Propellers and Sail Vessels

Will run regularly between Ogdensburgh and Oswego and points on Lakes Erie and Michigan, connecting a Ogdensburgh by Railroad with

BOSTON AND NEW ENGLAND.

And at Oswego with Hovey & Crawford's Line of Thirty First Class, large sized Canal Boats, on the enlarged Canal between

Oswego, Troy, Albany and New York

Affording to Shippers the most CHEAP, SPEEDY an RELIABLE facility for transportation between the A lantic and the West. Apply to

W. J. Myers, Agent N. T. Co., } No. 8 Coenties Slip,

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Geo. Clark, Agent N. O. Line, } 113 Broad Street,

F. C. Hovey, } New York.

Hovey & Crawford, Oswego, New York.

Mather & Co., Chicago Ill.

Otis Kimball, Agent N. O. Line, 108 State st., Boston.

Crawford & Co., Ogdensburgh, New York.

Chamberlain, Crawford & Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

Wm. T. Walker, do

E. B. Mathews, Detroit, Mich. do

BARCLAY & CO., Agents, Milwaukee, Wis.

apr1 6dtf

1858. NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION CO'S EXPRESS FREIGHT LINE!

FROM NEW YORK TO MILWAUKEE.

BY the New York & Erie Railroad to Dunkirk, and thence by the Propellers of the Northern Transportation Co. to Milwaukee. Goods by this line will be sent through promptly without carriage, extra handling or delay. The Propellers of the Northern Transportation Company will sail regularly, to Dunkirk, and goods will be delivered in Milwaukee in 8 or 10 days from New York at the following low rates, until further notice:

1st Class, 2d Class, 3d Class, 4th Class,

$1,12, 90c. 75c. 55c.

☞ Mark Goods—"N. T. Co's Express," and ship by N. Y. & Erie Railroad.

BARCLAY & CO., Agents, apr15 g81d6f Milwaukee, Wis.

1858. NEW ARRANGEMENT WITH BUFFALO, N. Y. & ERIE R. R, IN CONNEXION WITH THE PEOPLE'S LINE

First Class Propellers on the Lakes.

IN ADVANCE of any other Route, at the following reduced rates:

FROM NEW YORK TO MILWAUKEE.

First Class, Second Class, Third Class, Fourth Class

$4 $3 $2 50 cts. 55 cts.

Goods by this Line have the weight clearly marked in "each Package," thus avoiding over charges.

☞ SHIPPING DIRECTIONS—Mark Packages "Care People's Line, Buffalo, and ship at foot of Duane street, or Pier 3, East River, N. Y.

Contracts will be given for the transportation of *Flour* and other freights, to *Buffalo, New York* and *Boston*, by application to

TIBBITS, STARKWEATHER & CO.,

Consignees and Agents, corner Milwaukee and Erie sts., Milwaukee, Wis. apr12 g292d1f

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LAYTON & PLANKINTON PORK & BEEF PACKERS SOAP & CANDLE MANUFACTURERS MILWAUKEE

PORK, BEEF, LARD, HAMS, SHOULDERS, DRIED BEEF, TONGUES, &c.

IN STORE FOR SALE

200 barrels HEAVY MESS PORK.

100 " PRIME MESS PORK.

250 " MESS BEEF.

50 " LEAF LARD, and ⅝ bbls.

75 ⅝ bbls BEEF TONGUES.

50 " PORK AND BEEF, for family use.

40,000 lbs HAMS

5,000 lbs DRIED BEEF.

500 BEEF TONGUES.

nov11 LAYTON & PLANKINTON.

EDWARD RODDIS,

WEST WATER STREET, has constant ly in store, for sale—

Mess Pork,

Mess Beef;

Lead Lard, in bbls and half bbls;

Bacon, Green and Smoked;

Smoked Sugar Cured Hams;

Smoked Sugar Cured Shoulders;

Soap, Candles, Tallow, &c., &c.

SUGAR CURED HAMS.

A FRESH LOT of Sugar Cured Hams and Dried Beef, just from Smoke House, of our own curing, for sale at low prices.

Jan56 LAYTON & PLANKINTON.

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COLLINGBOURNE'S, THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN THE CITY FOR

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FIRST CLASS

PAINTERS & PAPER HANGERS,

267 MAIN STREET, MIL.

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